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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 10 and 14.

Maneuvers Begin in N. E.; Japan Note to President; Menzies Quits as Premier

The World's Day—August 28, 1941

New England: Sixth Corps Moves to 'Battle'

More than 40,000 troops of the Sixth Army Corps, divided into "Red" and "Blue" teams, advanced toward each other in Massachusetts for a major sham battle. [Details with pictures and map: Page 2.]

Sponsors of the new Plan E form of government in Cambridge, Mass., plan to back a slate of Council candidates in the first Plan E election in November. [Page 2.]

One of the rare cases of an employer petitioning for a National Labor Relations Board election occurred when Arlington Mills of Lawrence asked election as a way out of inter-union deadlock prolonging strike. [Page 2.]

Payments of jobless insurance benefits in the Bay State have dropped more than 50 per cent from a year ago.

Further restriction on gasoline quotas for service stations was announced for September with quotas cut from 90 to 85 per cent of July consumption. [Page 1.]

In the Orient: President Gets Japanese Note

A personal message from the Japanese Prime Minister to President Roosevelt was delivered to the Chief Executive by Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, the Japanese Ambassador. [Page 8. Oil to Russia Test for Japan: Page 6.]

In Tokyo, the important newspaper Nichi Nichi said that Japan might stake her prestige in the Far East on the issue of United States tankers transporting aviation fuel to Vladivostok. "It is not a mere problem of oil shipments—it is a tremendous problem which means the success or failure of our international policy." [Page 6.]

The Japan Times and Advertiser, controlled by the Foreign Office, asserted that the United States military mission to China constituted virtual American participation in the war against Japan.

Dispatches from Shanghai said at least 10,000 Japanese troops were being withdrawn each week from Central China to take positions either at Hainan or French Indo-China, presumably to be ready for any Japanese thrust into Thailand, British Burma, or even Singapore.

In Australia: Menzies Resigns, Fadden in Post

Prime Minister Menzies of Australia resigned, intending, it is said, to go to represent the Commonwealth in London. His place has been taken by Arthur W. Fadden, Treasurer and Deputy Prime Minister. Mr. Menzies had just announced an agreement with London for someone other than the Prime Minister to officiate in London.

In Russia: 32 Miles From Leningrad, Say Nazis

Germans came within 32 miles of Leningrad today, according to a Nazi spokesman. A communiqué also claimed a crossing of the Dnieper River and capture of Zaporozha on the eastern bank. [Page 6.]

Cutting of railroad between Leningrad and Moscow at a point near Novgorod, south of Leningrad, was also claimed by the Nazis.

In Africa: British Take Somaliland Waters

British warships have seized control of territorial waters of French Somaliland, it was reported from Vichy. [Page 7.]

Washington: President to Clarify Priorities

A formal statement will be made by the President at his press conference tomorrow to clarify the conflicting jurisdiction over priorities between the Office of Production Management and the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, the White House announced.

President Roosevelt signed a proclamation placing all munitions and military equipment under export control. The practical effect of this would be to limit export of such war supplies from the Philippines, it was stated. [Page 1.]

The Senate Finance Committee voted to eliminate a special 10 per cent tax approved by the House to be levied on profits of corporations exempt from the excess profits tax. [Financial Page.]

American manufacturers must accept orders for war supplies for the United States, Britain, Russia, China and other countries notwithstanding delays that may prevent deliveries on schedule of non-defense goods.

Artemus L. Gates, noted World War flier and now President of the New York Trust Company, was nominated by President Roosevelt to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics.

Arguments on proposals to modify the new rules and regulations on chain radiocasting will be heard Sept. 12, it was announced by the Federal Communications Commission.

In the Air: Germany Intensifies Camouflaging

New extensive camouflaging of industrial and traffic facilities in Germany was announced by Propaganda Minister Goebbels as the RAF made new night assaults on the industrial city of Mannheim and docks at Boulogne, Ostend and Dunkirk. The British said they sustained no losses in aircraft.

In France: Police Seek Anti-Collaborationists

Spreading confusion in France, following the shooting of former Premier Pierre Laval, was reflected as French police scoured the French Anti-Communist Legion—recruited to fight alongside Germany against Russia—for possible anti-collaborationist elements. [Page 1.]

In Iran: Resistance to Allies Dropped

Peace in Iran was secured today, according to the Teheran Radio, when the Iran Government announced that it had ordered its troops to cease firing. [Page 1.]

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Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER

TONIGHT ↑

TOMORROW ↓

WARM FAIR COOLER RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Army Turns to Yacht And Toboggans Now

Join the Army and see the world from a toboggan! Join the Army and enjoy a yacht!

Why not? A long list of War Department contracts today includes purchase of 288 military toboggans for $9,000 from Molded Wood Products Company of Medford, Mass. The Army is also buying "Dirigo II," yacht belonging to Edwin L. Beckwith of Boston, for $17,000.

Another little item is for "50,000 belt suspenders," which makes one wonder if the Army is going conservative and asking the boys to hitch up their trousers with galluses too.

'Gas' Saving Picture Now More Muddled

While most Metropolitan Boston gasoline stations retained their 18.5 price for regular gas this morning, thus not co-operating with Washington's new 17.7 "ceiling," the whole gasoline conservation picture was thrown into further confusion when Ralph K. Davies, Acting Petroleum Co-ordinator, announced today that allotments to Eastern stations will be cut 15 per cent next month below July allowances.

First witness before the widely publicized sub-committee of Senator Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut, in Washington Mr. Davies revealed that the 10 per cent cut applied generally in August would have to be increased in the face of what he described as a serious potential shortage of both gasoline and fuel oil this winter.

Warning by Davies

Americans cannot have national defense, warm houses and joy-riding as usual in the next four months, Mr. Davies declared today at the opening of the sub-committee's investigation of the gasoline crisis.

Mr. Davies said it was with "profound regret" that the Government co-ordinators are "asking any of our millions of people temporarily to do with slightly less than they might otherwise use of gasoline."

Denying that the oil shortage was an invention to promote war psychology or to spur passage of the oil pipeline bill, he insisted that the request for a one-third cut in gas consumption "has been made for one reason and one reason only—to insure an adequate supply of all petroleum products for national defense purposes."

Mr. Davies told the Committee there are enough petroleum supplies in sight on the East Coast for the next four months, but without conservation reserves would be reduced to a point about 30,000,000 barrels below last year.

Mr. Davies revealed that his office is making a detailed analysis of the mechanics and administration of gasoline rationing, but said he was confident the public "can and should support the present plan of reduced deliveries."

Massachusetts' Retail Gasoline Dealers Association met this morning behind closed doors to determine the general policy to be adopted in the face of new price recommendations from Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator.

While they deliberated, the higher price remained in effect at most stations.

New England 'Ceilings'

Ceilings which are theoretically not mandatory on gas stations were set in most major New England motoring points. Those for Massachusetts varied from 17.7 cents in Boston, Cambridge, and Somerville, to 18.6 cents in Springfield.

Here are the prices called "fair" maximums for Bay State localities:

Boston, 17.7.
Worcester, 18.3.
Springfield, 18.6.
Cambridge, 17.7.
Fall River, 17.8.
New Bedford, 18.2.
Somerville, 17.7.
Lowell, 18.2.
Pittsfield, 18.3.

In this policy, Washington diverged from the recommendations submitted by John J. McBride, Massachusetts Director of Necessaries of Life, in a report made earlier this week. He found the one cent increases "not unjustified in most instances."

Senate Asks Facts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—In hopes of avoiding gasoline ration cards for motorists and chilly homes this winter, a special Senate investigating committee called upon Government officials today for all facts about the shortage of petroleum products.

"We want to find out exactly what the situation is," said Senator Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut, Chairman of the inquiry. "Then we want to do what we can to relieve, remedy, or correct it."

Other Senators privately predicted that the Senate probe would show there was no real shortage of gasoline or fuel oil, but merely a transportation problem that needed skillful co-ordination.

Gasoline price "ceilings" in Eastern cities: Page 8.

Coakley Plan For an Appeal Is Challenged

Goodwin says Senators know of no machinery for carrying impeachment to Supreme Court.

Daniel H. Coakley, Jr., in a one-half minute surprise appearance as witness for the prosecution in the impeachment trial of his father, today stated he received $1,000, after the Potter pardon had been granted, for services "as a lawyer."

He was called to the stand by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell following the refusal by the defense to express an opinion as to the veracity of Francis E. Ryan's testimony that he gave the $1,000 in question to young Coakley.

Maurice N. Winslow, warden of Norfolk State Prison Colony, where Frank W. Potter was confined, was called as the next witness.

Shortly after 2:30, Attorney General Bushnell began presentation of evidence in the second of the three pardon cases on which the impeachment of Councilor Coakley is based—that of Raymond L. S. Patriarca.

A plan announced today by Councilor Daniel H. Coakley to appeal to the State Supreme Court, if the Senate convicts him of impeachment charges, was bluntly challenged this afternoon by Senator Angier L. Goodwin, presiding officer at the trial.

Senator Goodwin's challenge came in answer to the Councilor's warning this morning that he would "appeal to the State Supreme Court if the Senate goes wrong," adding, however, that he was "supremely confident" that he would be "completely exonerated."

Senator Goodwin, in sharply admonishing defense attorney William H. Lewis, who had cited two cases in support of his claim of right to carry the case to a higher tribunal, declared that the Senate court knew of no machinery for such an appeal.

Meanwhile, the Councilor's son, whom a witness testified had received $1,000 of the Potter pardon money, announced his intention to "tell the true story of what happened at that time."

He said, "I feel I am the only

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

U. S. Seeks Anglo-Dutch Aid In Co-ordinating Caribbean

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—Leading the parade of defense development today is the report that the United States is seeking the co-operation of the British and Dutch Governments to bring about a co-ordination of the economic activities of all the islands of the Caribbean.

Early announcement of the establishment of a new Caribbean Division in the State Department is expected and the objective of the program will be to group the potentialities of the islands in order to reduce competition and achieve a greater specialization of economic effort.

It is probable that the State Department and the new Economic Defense Board, headed by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, will work together on this project which will likely enlist the co-operation of Latin American countries as it develops.

Elsewhere on the defense front

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Iran Drops Armed Resistance; French Industry Aids Nazis; Laval Shooting Brings Curbs

Big business generally seen backing Vichy collaboration policy for its own profit.

By W. E. Lucas
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For months a struggle has been going on inside France, a struggle for the body, if not the soul, of a prostrate country. The battle has become intensified.

And no phase is more significant than that of the forces of big business, which, with indecent haste, have been willing to climb onto the German bandwagon for their own profit.

The story of the role of French industry in support of Germany is one of the tragic chapters of collaboration. It is the Vichy overture which is being played to the accompaniment of sabotage, sporadic strikes, and actual outbreaks that have brought mass arrests and threats of reprisals by the German authorities.

Business-as-Usual Slogan

Big business accepted Nazi occupation and worked for collaboration. It has now under the banner of the Banque Worms and the units of the once dissolved Comité des Forges, through its men in Vichy, forced its will upon the hesitating Pétain Government. Fundamentally it wishes to co-operate with the Nazis under the slogan of business-as-usual and in the hope that the Germans will help it put the workers back where they rightly belong. Its activities are known to the public and its interests are opposed to those of the majority of Frenchmen both in occupied and unoccupied zones.

Today French industry is almost completely absorbed into the economic structure of the Greater Reich. The majority of the basic industries in France are now an integral part of the Nazi war machine. Eighty per cent of the industrial production of the Occupied Zone and a fair percentage in the Free Zone is being executed for the Germans.

This result was facilitated by a Nazi Industrial Exhibition which

Continued on Page 9, Column 7

Wide World

Home From Nazi Prison Camps

The rigors of captivity are plainly evident in these two French soldiers as they arrive at Roanne in Unoccupied France following their release from a German prison camp. The returning soldiers were welcomed by Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain.

Laval Shooting Brings Roundup of Anti-Nazis

VERSAILLES, Occupied France, Aug. 28 (AP)—Police of the German-occupied zone today began a roundup of the members of the anti-Communist Legion which has been recruited for service in Russia in an effort to determine whether Paul Colette, who yesterday shot Pierre Laval, had accomplices within the Legion's ranks.

It was at a mobilization of this very Legion yesterday that M. Colette, posing as a recruit, shot the pro-Nazi M. Laval, Marcel Déat, old-time appeaser, and two others.

When asked why he shot M. Laval and M. Déat instead of firing on the high German officers present at yesterday's ceremony here, M. Colette told a magistrate: "Why would you want me to fire at a German officer? I have no reason to do that, because they are in France to carry out their duty."

Both M. Laval and M. Déat, who were gravely wounded, are expected to recover.

Opponents Rounded Up

In Paris, outright opposition elements were being rounded up in what were called preventive arrests in order to keep the Versailles shootings from serving as a signal for general disorder. By mid-afternoon 300 persons were in "protective custody."

Yesterday, new anti-Communist courts in Paris pronounced its first sentence of execution as the result of many hundreds of recent arrests.

Here in Versailles a heavy guard was thrown about the barracks where the shootings occurred, and in the early morning hours three anti-Communist legionnaires were taken into custody.

They were carrying revolvers of the same type which M. Colette had stuck in his leather belt.

Still other arrests were made in Versailles—either to prevent new outbreaks or to block open fighting between collaborationists and their enemies.

Laval Shot Four Times

M. Laval was reported to have been struck four times, M. Déat was hit twice.

Paul Colette, who surrendered after the attack he made by posing as a recruit for the anti-Bolshevik legion, faced a quick military trial and almost certain execution under week-old anti-Communist regulations.

A description of how the assassination attempt occurred was given last night by Fernand de Brinon, Vichy representative in Paris.

M. Laval and M. Déat, along with other leading French collaborationists and German officers, had gathered in the Borgnis de Bordes barracks near the palace of Versailles to address a group of French legionnaires formed to fight with the Germans against Soviet Russia.

M. Laval, a former premier, one of the leaders in obtaining the armistice with Germany 13 months ago and active in ranging France alongside Germany, spoke.

The Marseillaise, French national hymn, was sung for the first time in Occupied France and the officials started to file out.

Tells of Shooting

"I had left the barracks," M. de Brinon said, "Laval and Déat were behind me. Suddenly five shots rang out, three in rapid succession followed by two more."

[Reports of the wounds inflicted, however, indicated more than five shots were fired.]

"I turned and saw Laval stumbling along and holding his side with legionnaires all around him. I called my car quickly and rushed Laval to the municipal hospital. In the other car we put Déat."

M. de Brinon then commented, "We are faced with a terroristic organization."

Colonel Durvy, commander of the barracks, and a Legionnaire named Besset also were reported hit by bullets.

Some reports said M. Colette hid beneath a balcony waiting until the group left the speakers' platform and passed near him en route to the door. Others said he rose from his seat among the legionnaires to fire his revolver.

Authorities said he told them he posed as a recruit for the sole purpose of attacking Laval.

New Government tells troops to abandon all opposition to British and Russians.

By the Associated Press

Thursday, Aug. 28

A reorganized Iran Government headed by Premier Ali Furanghi announced to Parliament today the Teheran radio said, that orders had been issued to Iran troops to cease resistance to British and Russian forces which are rapidly advancing toward vital centers of the country.

News of the quick abandonment of armed opposition, on the third day of the British-Russian intervention in the Middle East Kingdom, was contained also in dispatches of DNB, official German news agency, heard on the radio. The German dispatches said Ali Furanghi was seeking an armistice.

Iran's decision was considered likely to have a considerable effect on Turkey, which was said to be highly apprehensive of possible German action. Well-informed Axis quarters had given out today that Berlin had warned Turkey that the Germans may soon need to use Turkish territorial waters in the Black Sea. It was said that the Turkish Ambassador Husrev Gerede was assured by Herr Hitler and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop that no other concessions were to be asked.

Referring to the Iran Government's decision, the Premier, according to Reuters, said:

"We shall do our utmost to maintain good relations with the foreign powers, and especially our neighbors, and to continue improvements which are the aims of His Majesty and the whole Nation."

"In order that these intentions should be made clear to the world at large, we declare at this moment when the Governments of Soviet Russia and Great Britain have ordered certain actions be taken, that the Government of Iran, in pursuance of the peace-loving policy of His Majesty, is issuing orders to all armed forces of the country to refrain from any resistance.

Change in Government

After the Premier's speech the Parliament gave the Government a unanimous vote of confidence.

British and Russian forces had continued their rapid march into the country, the British, under Lieut. Gen. Edward P. Quinan, driving in from Iraq along an old pipe line, having reached Shahabad, 100 miles from the border and two-thirds of the way to Kermanshah, terminus of the pipe line.

The Russians, meanwhile, sweeping down from the Caucasus, were reported to have reached Turkmanchai on the road to Teheran, the capital, after an advance of 70 miles in 24 hours from Tabriz, Iran's second largest city.

Associated Press dispatches of Aug. 27 from Teheran, delayed in transmission, affirmed that the old Iran Government had resigned because it could not make an agreement with Britain and Russia. The old regime had tried to stop the war by promising to expel all Germans quickly.

The British had capped a 100-mile drive of their northern column from Iraq by thrusting through Paitak pass, one of the strongest natural positions of the Iranians in that section.

Iranians Driven Back

Approximately 2,000 Iranian troops were said to have been driven from positions on high ground by the British column which captured Shahabad—site of an imperial agricultural estate—after a 40-mile push yesterday through mountainous country east of Gilan.

The single narrow, tortuous road along which the column moved was defended by both road blocks and anti-tank guns, the communique said. In addition to capturing Shahabad the column was reported to have taken Alaibad, 15 miles away.

Another column, moving along a roughly parallel route through Paitak Pass, swept away all opposition and reached Karind, 21 miles northwest of Shahabad, the war bulletin said.

In the south, the British said they landed additional troops at the Persian Gulf port of Bandar Shahpur in order to protect British subjects at Bandar Ma'Shur, eight miles to the north, who they declared were "being threatened with arrest."

British gunboats were reported moving up the Karun river from the Persian gulf toward Ahwaz, 120 miles away. Mopping up operations were said to have been completed at Khorramshahr and Abadan, near Bandar Shahpur, was reported quiet.

The Communiqué said Russian forces, advancing on a broad front

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Clattering Off to New Uses

By a Staff Photographer

With Sounds Like Hail on a Tin Roof

They're rolling off to New Jersey—pots, pans, kettles, and curlers donated by 56 towns and cities in the Greater Boston area.

Today men under the direction of Morton Waldstein, the foreman, were shoveling the first roomful of aluminum-for-defense into freight cars at the big warehouse on Farnsworth Street, sending it to smelting plants in New Jersey. With a clatter, old cooking utensils went bouncing into the cars as though exuberant at their release from domesticity and eager for their new adventure.

There were five rooms of it—nearly 1,000,000 pounds—representing the contributions of thousands of housewives in this area. Elsewhere in the State are seven other similar warehouses. It will require several days' work to load it.

Red and Blue Armies Move Out of Fort Devens for Great Maneuvers

N. E. Explorer Sees Alaskan Defense Ready

"Thanks to swiftly moving defense preparations progressing in Alaska and Canada, America will be prepared to meet any threat of invasion from the north if or when it comes."

This statement was made with calm assurance to Boston reporters last evening by Bradford Washburn, New England's explorer extraordinary who, with his wife Barbara, has just returned home with a thrilling story of making the first ascent of 13,740 feet Mt. Hayes—a bleak peak in Alaska's interior range—and with an account of a northland teeming with defense activities.

Smiling and sun-bronzed, Mr. and Mrs. Washburn were in a merry mood as they quipped jauntily with questioners while looking over a map of their recent journey in Mr. Washburn's office at the New England Museum of Natural History, where he is the director.

"The north is a regular bee hive of defense activity," Mr. Washburn said. "Most every town in Alaska—even those with as few as 200 persons—has an airplane landing field, and runways on the field at Whitehorse compare in size with the great La Guardia field in New York." He said that Fairbanks and Anchorage—United States Army defense bases—were jammed with people and that the population of the latter has increased several times during the past two years.

The Navy, according to Mr. Washburn is developing bases at Kodiak, Sitka, Point Barrow and way out at Dutch Harbor in the Aleutians, which is about halfway on the Great Circle Route—between the United States and Japan.

The main purpose of Mr. Washburn's trip was to photograph an unmapped area of 1,000 square miles just south of Mt. Hayes between the Little Delta River and the Alaskan railroad, but the real story, he said, was in the ascent of the Hayes peak itself.

"Ever since I first spied Mt. Hayes while flying over Mt. McKinley last summer for the National Geographic Society, I had wanted to climb it. There's something intensely thrilling about going some place no one else has been."

"The peak, covered with snow during most of the year, lies—as the airplane flies—roughly 3,500 miles northwest of Boston in the heart of the most magnificant mountain scenery in the world possibly excepting the Himalayas. To reach its base we flew in on a civil Air Service plane and landed on a small field at the head of Little Delta Creek. This in itself was no easy job, he explained, describing the graveled field as about 1,200 feet long but only 30 feet wide. "The wings of our plane were touching brush on either side of the runway when we finally rolled to a stop."

In the party were, besides the Washburns, Henry S. Hall of Cambridge, Mass., Sterling Hendricks of the United States Bureau of Plant Industry, William Shand, Jr., of Lancaster, Pa., and Benjamin G. Ferris of New York. All but Mr. Hall made the ascent of Mt. Hayes.

Establishing a base camp at 4,900 feet they spread out colored strips of cloth to show the airplane pilot where to drop their supplies of air-mattresses, tents, food, ice axes and ropes, and then made final preparations for their climb. "Incidentally," Mr. Washburn said, "the weather was a bit uncertain. A two-foot snow storm occurred which delayed our ascent for several days."

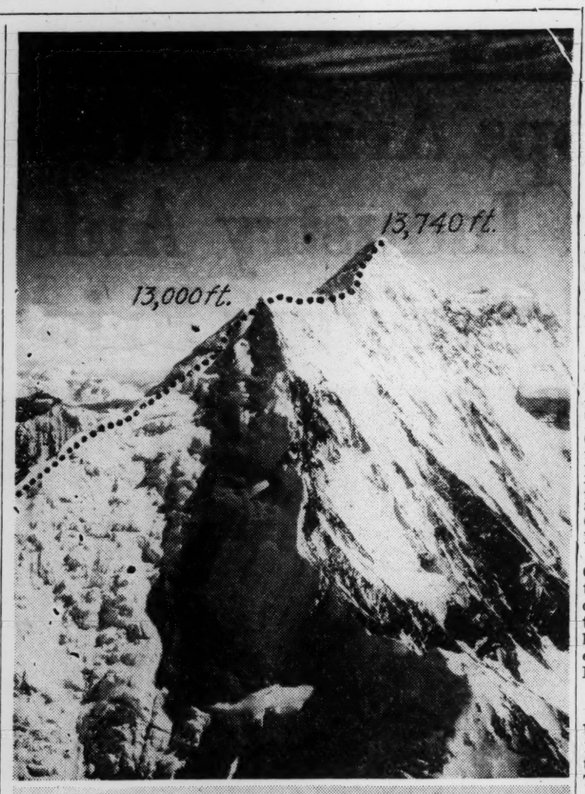
"The trip was actually made in gradual stages," Mr. Washburn continued. "We followed a thin crest, sometimes no wider than the sole of a boot, all of the way to the top. In this type of mountain climbing a hiker has to be mighty careful not to step on over-hanging cornices of snow which would send him sliding into the valley thousands of feet below."

Two attempts were made before the party finally succeeded in reaching the summit where an unparalleled view of snowy plateaus countless ice fields and wind-battered peaks stood out in vast array in a sea of rolling clouds.

"Such a view was ample return for all our efforts," Mr. Washburn said.

To prove that they made the ascent the party tied an old duffle bag to a rock and later photographed it, waving in the breeze, as they flew over the peak.

Flying back from Fairbanks to reach home almost two months to the day from the time they departed, the Washburns say they have had enough peak climbing for awhile; but one wonders how long this mood will last after watching them enthusiastically looking over photographs of unscaled peaks which they haven't yet tackled.



Bradford Washburn; By a Staff Photographer

Alaskan Peak and Conquerors

Top—Mt. Hayes, which was the highest unscaled peak in the interior of Alaska until the Bradford Washburn party reached its summit on Aug. 1. Route of ascent is shown by dotted line.

Below—Barbara and Bradford Washburn shown discussing the location of their recent explorations among the rugged peaks of the Far North at Mr. Washburn's office in the New England Museum of Natural History, Boston.

Connecticut Name: (It Won't Fit Here)

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 28 (AP)—Connecticut's scholarly Lieut. Gov. Odell Shepard, and a Trinity College colleague, Prof. Arthur H. Hughes, found a "jaw-breaker" while compiling a dictionary of Connecticut place names.

It's Naromiyocknowhusunkatankshunk, the name of a brook in the Town of Sherman. A few other choice specimens from the professor's notebook, all bona fide Connecticut localities:

Bangall, Bedlam, Fractional, Hardscrabble, Lovely Street, Nod, Obtuse, Puddletown, Lonesome, Sodom, and Whistletown.

Alaskan Boom Sign: Job Goes Begging

There's evidently a real business boom going on in Alaska due to increased defense activities.

Bradford Washburn, Director of the New England Museum of Natural History, who has just returned from an exploration trip into the wilds of Uncle Sam's attic, said today that he could give reporters no better evidence of business conditions than to relate an incident that occurred in Fairbanks.

He said that one business concern has been advertising for several weeks for a night watchman to work from 12 p. m. to 7 a. m. at a salary of $150 a month, including meals and lodging. According to the latest report he said that the job was still open.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Civilian Defense meeting under the auspices of the Boston Committee on Public Safety. Speakers will include Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly, and Past National Commander Daniel J. Doherty of the American Legion. On the musical program, singing by the Redberry Knights of Neponset, 1941 champions for Barber Shop Quartets in Boston, will be featured. The Boston Firemen's Band, radio and stage performers and entertainers from the WPA Community Recreation Project will also take part. At the Hatch Memorial Shell, Charles River Esplanade, at 7:30 p. m.

Community Forum conducted by the WPA Community Recreation Project. Juvenile delinquency will be discussed by Chief Probation Officer Edward J. O'Hara of the Boston Municipal Court. At the West End Health Unit, 25 Blossom Street, Boston, at 8 p. m. Open to the public free.

Friday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "English Rooms" by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m.

Public stamp exhibition of the Second Annual National Convention of the Universal Ship Cancellation Society. A feature of the exhibition will be 60 frames of covers from some of the most important ship cancellation collections of the country. At the Copley Square Hotel, Friday and Saturday from 11 a. m., on, and Sunday until 4:30 p. m.

Exhibition of garden products by children of Greater Boston, conducted by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. In Horticultural Hall, Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues, from 1 to 6 p. m. Open to the public free.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10.
Radio Timetable: Page 14.

Gardner Firm Boosts Pay

GARDNER, Mass., Aug. 28 (AP)—A five per cent wage increase for its approximately 1,300 employees has been announced by the Florence Stove Company. Neither the amount of money involved or the wage scales was announced.

ANNOUNCEMENT

This store will be closed all day Saturday, August 30

We will not be open on any Wednesday night, after regular store hours.

Stearns
BOSTON

Troops Choke Roads in Wide Battle Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT DEVENS, Mass., Aug. 28—Rumbling motor convoys rolling out of this cantonment just before dawn today signalized the first movement of troops in the largest war games in New England's history.

Before the first streaks of light appeared in the east most of the 40,000 troops due to take part in the maneuvers were turned out of warm cots into brisk, fall-like air.

By four o'clock the first convoys of the 26th Division, chief force of the Red or Invading Army, were leaving Tent City on Sheridan Range bound for its concentration area in the Upton State Forest. Other units of the Red Army followed.

The horse-vans of the crack 101st Cavalry Regiment from New York, together with its reconnaissance cars and motorcycle squadron, left the cavalry area just at daybreak headed for Otter River State Forest, north of Gardner, to join the Blue defending forces.

Red Army Moves

The Red Army proceeded to the Upton area by three routes, the 187th Field Artillery moved through Lancaster to Northbridge. Two coast artillery anti-aircraft regiments—the 68th and the 102nd—advanced through Stillwater to Mendon, and the 54th Medical Battalion Co. B of the 84th Quartermasters Regiment, headed for the bivouac area via Harvard.

At the same time Blue Army forces made a nontactical march to the Otter River State Forest, from which point they will advance to the line of battle tonight.

Both forces were making reconnaissance north of West Groton to South Merrimac, N. H., in preparation for a clash which is expected to take place along this line.

Planes of the 6th Army Corps Observation Squadron attached to the Red Army made reconnaissance over wide areas and reported concentrations (theoretical) of Blue forces at Greenfield, Springfield, and Hartford. The theoretical line of the advancing Red Army extends from Fitchburg, through Worcester to Providence.

Advance Order Is Given

At 11 a. m. at the 6th Corps Headquarters, where Maj. Gen. Karl Truesell and his staff are directing the problem, orders were issued which began the advance of the opposing forces into battle position. At that hour the Red Forces at Upton were approximately 40 miles from the assumed battle line and the Blue Forces about 15 miles distant.

The Red Forces were ordered to seize high ground in the vicinity of Townsend and Fitchburg. The 26th Infantry Division was assigned to secure the Townsend area and to the south of it. Their advance will be covered by the 1st Reconnaissance Troop of the 1st Division.

The 187th Field Artillery will follow the combat elements of the 26th Division to the vicinity of Graniteville, where it will await further orders. The 68th Coast Artillery, anti-aircraft, will protect the moving columns and the crossing of the Nashua River by the 26th Division.

Eyes in the Sky

Aerial reconnaissance by the invaders will be made by the 101st Observation Squadron from Camp Edwards.

The Blue Forces, comprising approximately 15,000 soldiers as compared to the Red Army's 25,000 were ordered to attempt to envelop the Red north flank which is assumed to have been turned back from the Fitchburg area yesterday.

Troops of the 1st Infantry Brigade, a unit composed of the 366th and 373rd Infantry Regiments (Negro) will march in two columns with the object of seizing the railroads in Lowell. They will be supported by the 186th Field Artillery.

Most of the 71st Field Artillery Brigade will move into a position of readiness in the vicinity of Ashburnham and prepare to support the Blue attack.

An anti-aircraft battalion will protect the Blue Infantry columns on the march. Aerial reconnaissance for the Blues will be conducted by the 152nd Observation Squadron recently transferred to Fort Devens from Hillsgrove Airport, Rhode Island.

First Contact Friday

Principal advance to the battle area will be made tonight with first contact expected at dawn tomorrow.

Under orders from General Truesdell units in bivouac areas today were concealed with camouflage. During the tactical advance to the "front" care will be exercised to hide troops from air reconnaissance.

A special appeal to civilian motorists to exercise care on the highway was issued by Maj. Donald H. Galloway, assistant chief of staff and intelligence officer of the 6th Army Corps. With more than 5,200 motor vehicles taking part in the maneuver civilians were advised to keep out of the "battle area."

Bangor Gets WPA Project

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R), Maine, said President Roosevelt had approved a Work Projects Administration allocation of $70,322 for runway paving and other improvements in an enlargement program at the Bangor, Maine, airport.

The work could be undertaken at the direction of the State WPA Administrator, Senator Brewster said, provided the City acquired the necessary land.

By a Staff Photographer

Battle of Massachusetts Gets Under Way

Top: The Red Army takes to the road. The 181st Regiment ready to start for the State Forest at Upton for the Army Games.

Center: Gasoline to keep the Army trucks rolling, the main gasoline dump of the 6th Army Corps.

Bottom: Trucks starting for the Army Games in a swirl of dust.

Labor Impasse Prompts Mills To Seek NLRB Lawrence Vote

A very unusual step, the filing by an employer of a petition for an employee election, has just been taken by Arlington Mills of Lawrence, the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board reports here today.

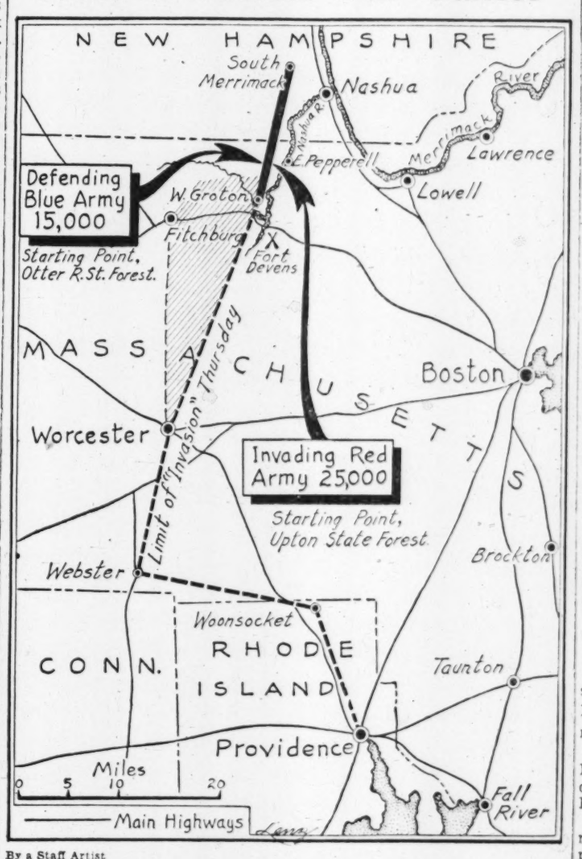
Less than 10 such instances of action by management have occurred in New England during the history of the Labor Board.

The law permits an employer to file a petition only when two labor organizations have claimed to represent a majority of the employees.

In the Arlington Mills strike, which ends its third week today, both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations are contending for control. The strike is being run by the A. F. of L., the C. I. O. has asked an election, and the dispute, so far as the possibility of settlement by resort to the machinery of the Labor Board is concerned, has developed into a temporary deadlock.

However, recommendation that a formal hearing be held at Lawrence next week by the Labor Board on the election question has been made by Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the NLRB.

How to Follow War Games



By a Staff Artist

Scene of N. E. Army Maneuvers

In this initial military problem, Red or invading troops have advanced from Cape Cod to a line from Providence, R. I., to West Groton, Mass. (shown by dotted line). Today they move from a concentration point at Upton State Forest, attempt to seize high ground near Townsend and Fitchburg, Mass., then continue to the Nashua River between West Groton and South Merrimack, N. H. (heavy line on may) for a major sham battle tomorrow with the defending Blue Army. Late yesterday, the invaders' right flank was pushed back from Fitchburg to Groton by a Blue assault (shaded area).

Cambridge Plan E Leaders To Make Fight for Council

Plan E leaders will pick a slate of candidates for the new Cambridge "PR" City Council and take a vigorous part in the November municipal campaign, Dean James M. Landis of Harvard Law School, Chairman of the Plan E Committee, announced today.

With the election sure to provide a crucial test of the City's new proportional representation system of voting, the Plan E organization plans to canvass every home in Cambridge to make sure voters understand the new system and invite support for Plan E candidates.

The coming campaign is viewed by observers as just as important to the success of Plan E in Cambridge as the political battle last year in which the voters overthrew a demoralized mayor-and-council system for the new plan. This is true because the nine men elected to the new "PR" Council will choose the City's first City Manager and, with him, seek to pilot the City out of financial distress by means of good government.

Ample Time Given to File

The Plan E slate probably will not be announced until middle September or later. Candidates for the Council may enter the contest as late as the last of September. Plan E leaders do not want to "foreclose on any good candidates who may file their papers late," it was explained.

Although the Plan E group, headed by Dean Landis, will seek to find suitable candidates from those entering the contest on their own initiative, it is prepared to "draft" persons not connected with professional political organizations, if that is necessary.

All prospective candidates have been invited to apply for endorsement of the Plan E organization by submitting written answers to two questions:

"Do you believe in a professional city manager for Cambridge?"

"What is your conception of the problems of Cambridge?"

The Plan E organization, which won its spurs as a political power in two hard-fought battles for adoption of the plan, is preparing campaign literature and a list of speakers, and is rallying its members for active political campaigning on behalf of endorsed candidates.

Candidates for the slate will be chosen from both Democratic and Republican ranks, and from all sections of the City in order to provide a balanced field, Mr. Landis explained.

Heavy Opposition Not Expected

Although there will probably be vigorous campaigns waged for individual candidates, some of whom are definitely opposed to Plan E, leaders of the reform group do not anticipate any city-wide, united, forthright drive to opposite the Plan E slate.

The danger is more that political figures who are opposed at heart to Plan E will climb on the bandwagon and seek Plan E support. These individuals, if elected to the Council, might prove the most damaging enemies Plan E could have. Hence the necessity for Plan E leaders to choose carefully the candidates they will urge voters to support.

Looming ahead is also the matter of appointing a "director of the count" to supervise the mechanical features of the election. Plan E leaders are known to feel very deeply that a man skilled and experienced in handling proportional representation elections should be chosen, because of the danger of embarrassing snarls if a novice, a merely political appointee, or an enemy of Plan E is chosen for this key post.

Choice of the director rests with the Election Commission, which is said to be amenable to the wishes of Acting Mayor Francis L. Sennott.

Ballots Are Distinctive

Mechanical preparations for the election include preparing the ballots, which are distinctive. If there are, say, 30 candidates for the Council, there will be 30 different sets of ballots printed so that each candidate will have his name first on some ballots, second on others, and so on. Each polling place will have an equal number of each of the 30 sets. The voters, of course, vote by marking their first, second, third and subsequent choices on the ballot they receive.

Counter of the ballots must be given instructions, and arrangements for their payment must be worked out. When New York City paid the counters on a per diem basis at that City's first "PR" election, the counters stretched out the work to last many weeks. For this reason payment on a piece-work basis is likely in Cambridge.

With active campaigning already under way by some candidates, the Plan E slate will be comparatively late in entering the picture. Plan E leaders hope to overcome this disadvantage—if it is a disadvantage—by the thoroughness of their campaigning in closing weeks of the election.

Although popular attention centers on the City Council, which becomes the decisive governing body of the City under Plan E, the School Committee will also be chosen by proportional representation.

End to Misunderstandings Urged on All Americas

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 28 (AP)—Nelson Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Relations, asserted that Nations of the Americas must "overcome our misunderstandings of each other due to our mutual ignorance of each other."

Sharing the speaking platform with prominent Latin-Americans, Mr. Rockefeller last night addressed the Williamstown Institute of Human Relations sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Declaring that the Nations of this hemisphere have a joint responsibility for world leadership, he said:

"We must unite in the defense of our continents and in the restoration of legal order throughout the world."

José Padin, Puerto Rican educator, said that "for better or for worse, American Republics are permanently wedded to the democratic way of life."

Carlos Weiman, Brazilian authority on international law, said that a "reinvigorating of international law" and a purging of its sterile legalism should be the joint purpose of the Americas.

Addressing himself to the problem of overcoming differences among the nations, Dr. Weiman said the differences were particularly significant in the realm of law, language, and religion.

Carlos Garcia-Mata, Argentine trade expert, told the Institution that "in this emergency solidarity of the Americas is the paramount issue and this cannot be achieved if the rich nations grow richer and the poor nations poorer."

Contending that income of the United States people is growing while incomes in other American Republics are either stationary or diminishing, Señor Garcia-Mata asserted:

"In the United States the direct effect of this war has been a rapid increase of the national income . . . but in Latin America the war has produced an estimated decrease of 10 per cent in the national income. . . ."

Bradford Names Two Assistants

Two assistants were added to the staff of Middlesex District Attorney Robert F. Bradford today to replace men called for military service.

The new assistants are Maurice McWalter of Concord, assistant district attorney, and Edmund V. Keville, Newton, law clerk.

In addition, Mr. Bradford announced the formation of a new post, that of administration assistant to which he appointed Leo St. Jean of Lowell, indictment clerk since 1927. Assistant District Attorney Albert Wunderly of Arlington becomes first assistant, replacing Ephraim Martin of Belmont, now serving with the Bureau of Naval Operations in Washington. Mr. [illegible] Edward B. Cole of [illegible] Fenton.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cool tonight; lowest temperature near 50 in the city and near 44 in western suburbs; Friday fair, warmer in the afternoon; gentle west and southwest winds tonight and Friday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair, continued cool with light frost in exposed places tonight; Friday fair south, increasing cloudiness in north portion and warmer in the afternoon.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, continued cool with light frost in exposed places tonight; Friday fair, warmer in afternoon.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Gentle to moderate westerly winds east of Portland Light, variable winds south of Portland tonight; gentle to moderate west and southwest winds Friday; fair weather with good visibility.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Gentle variable winds over central and north portions and moderate easterly winds over extreme south portion tonight, becoming southeast or south Friday; weather fair tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	57	79	New York	60	76
Chicago	59	73	Norfolk	71	81
Kansas City	70	77	Philadelphia	61	78
Los Angeles	64	76	St. Louis	62	78
Miami	78	94	San Francisco	58	67
Minneapolis	56	72	Washington	62	77
New Orleans	80	92			

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 28, 1941.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 4:24 p. m.; height 10.7 feet.
Friday, 4:56 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:57 p. m.

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Honduras: Honors Past But Looks Toward Future

"South of the Rio Grande"
Twenty-second in a series of 30 articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — One of the first persons I met in Honduras was an evangelical missionary. She was waiting on the wharf at the Pacific port to go to the island of Amapala from which I had just come. She was accompanied by a group of native Christians, who had been on a long tour with her in the interior of the country.

"How did you travel?" I asked.

"On mules," she replied, "wherever mules could go."

That single fact gives a telling picture of this country, which is almost as large as New York State and has somewhat more than a million inhabitants. It is largely without roads, and certain places during certain months are inaccessible even to mules. Most of the rivers are unbridged, and some are deep and wide. On a journey the pack animals swim them, the people are rowed over in canoes consisting of hollowed out logs, or else walk across on flimsy rope bridges, holding to cables. In some cases, even, they are pulled across in swings resembling life buoys.

There is not one single line of communications of any kind—except airways—by which one may go directly from one side of the country to the other or from one end to the other. A sort of ocean-to-ocean road exists, which takes one slowly from the Pacific port of Amapala to the Atlantic port of Cortes, almost 300 miles away.

Starts Trip in Boat

The traveler begins this trip on a motorboat, which takes him to port San Lorenz, then he may go in an automobile or truck over a very difficult, winding, uneven, unprotected road for about 215 miles, through the Capital, Tegucigalpa, to Lake Yojoa in the northwestern part of the country. The traveler then must cross the lake in a boat and continue his journey about 15 miles in a car. Then he comes to the railroad terminus and concludes the journey by rail. It takes one three days to cover those 300 miles from coast to coast.

Such is the only "through road" of any kind. But within a few months one may expect the completion of a good border-to-border route, namely, Honduras' share of the Pan-American Highway. It will be 100 miles long and will connect El Salvador with Nicaragua. Unfortunately, it merely encircles the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific Ocean, and does not touch vital interior points. Honduras is shaped like a top; the Pan-American Highway passes near the point of the top. However, it connects with the above-mentioned ocean-to-ocean route.

Such a lack of communications in a country larger than the State of Pennsylvania signifies delayed advancement along every line. Most of the country's wealth lies dormant. Most agriculture is of a patriarchal kind. Why should a peasant raise a surplus when he cannot transport it and when there are no markets? Most of the mineral wealth lies untouched; only one copper and two silver mines are worked.

There are many forests and a large variety of excellent wood, but how can these valuable trees be worked up in a roadless mountainous land?

Only a Few Cities

Naturally, cities also are lacking, for they grow up about markets and industry. Tegucigalpa has 47,000 inhabitants, most of whom are dependent on State jobs. The next largest and the chief self-supporting city is San Pedro Sula, with 20,000 inhabitants.

Most of the 1,100,000 Hondurans live in villages or scattered mountain hamlets under primitive conditions. Some of the large areas are almost without population. As a rule, the peasants do not move around very much, and each household is more or less self-sufficient.

Such conditions retard educational advance. Schools are still insufficient and deficient. A textbook called "The History of Honduras" has a chapter on "Important Hondurans." In almost every biography the author states that "there were almost no good schools in Honduras then." However, one of these men, "who at that time could not obtain a good primary education in Honduras," Marco Aurelio Soto, won distinction by improving public education. Compared with the past, Honduras has made much progress.

It would not be surprising if a roadless, illiterate Nation, without a solid, property-owning city population, were unsettled and disunited. One sees many indications of that. For example, one observes more gun carriers in Honduras than in all the other lands. A large proportion of the men who travel seem to have revolvers on their hips. Also, the policemen in Tegucigalpa patrol the streets with rifles on their shoulders. The Police Department is kept lighted all night. Soldiers guard the President's palace with machine guns beside them. Mayors of cities are not elected, but appointed. Police regulations for travelers are very strict. During my first day in Tegucigalpa I had to appear at two departments of the police, as well as at the Ministry of War and the Department of Foreign Relations, in order to comply with requirements.

Traditions Esteemed

The population of Honduras is a fairly well assimilated mixure of Indians and Spaniards. The number of pure-blood non-Spanish-speaking Indians is very small. Nevertheless, Indian traditions are held in high esteem. The chief who dared oppose the Spanish conquistadors is much honored, and the Honduras dollar has been given his name—Lempira. Two lempiras make a United States dollar.

One of the most interesting parks in Central America is Tegucigalpa's Concordia, whose main features are excellent and impressive replicas of Indian relics. The main loyalty of the Hondurans centers about their Fourth of July and their liberation from Spain. Their books extol the Indians at the expense of the invading foreigners. Their seal bears an Indian pyramid and the date of Honduras' liberation.

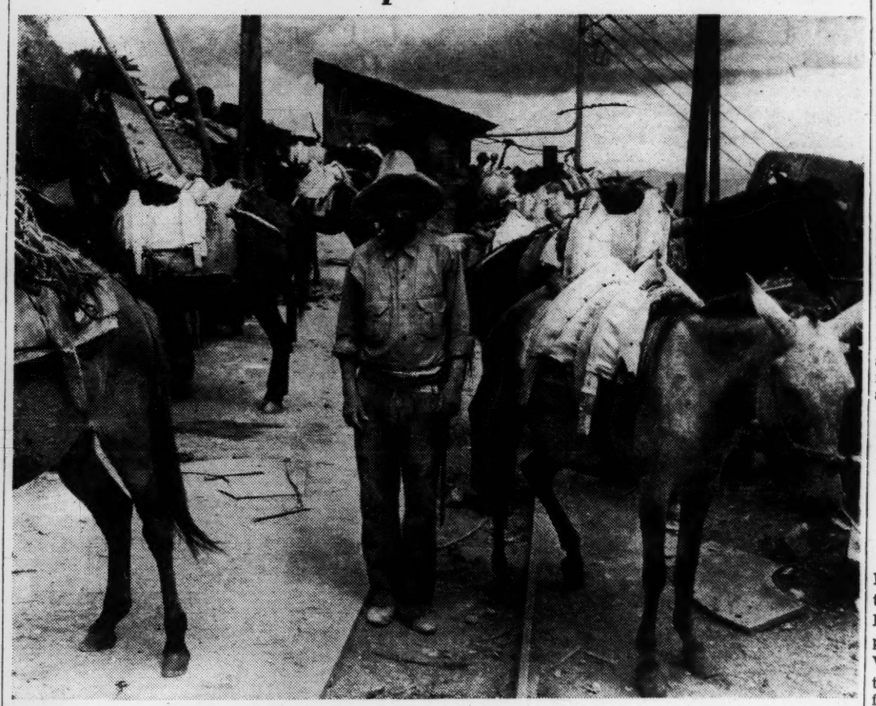
In spite of this attachment to the indigenous stock, the whole fiscal system is based on favoring the few wealthy persons at the expense of the masses. The poor furnish most State receipts. There is no income or property tax.

The Government in an autocracy. "Doctor and General Tiburcio Carias Andino, Constitutional President of the Republic," was elected in 1931 for four years, had himself re-elected in 1935 for six years, and now again for eight years, which means until 1949. He governs on a liberal platform.

Such is the native Honduras. Along the northern coast is another Honduras, a banana Honduras, created by the United States. It is fairly prosperous, produces most of the exports, and contains all the railroads.

Although this country, forming the "heart of Central America," is in every respect backward, it is not looking backward. It looks forward. One finds many indications that it is also steadily moving forward.

Primitive Transportation in Honduras



James Sawders

Honduras: A 'Wheelless' Land

Scene at Tegucigalpa, to which concentrates are backed on burros and mules from Piña Blanca Gulch Gold Mine.

Fire Insurance Policies Invite Careful Scrutiny

"A Stitch in Time"
Twenty-second in a Series of 30 Articles

By Henry E. Ashmun
Member of the State Bar of California and Author of "Effective Public Reading"

If the value of your house and its contents is not easily determinable, it may pay you to have an insurance appraisal made. There will be a charge for this appraisal, but if it is really needed, it will often save you its cost before long in reduced premiums. Or it may show that your coverage is insufficient, so that in case of fire you will be paid a larger amount than had you not increased your coverage as a result of the appraisal.

Moreover, for several years after the appraisal has been made, the appraiser's figures will be the best possible evidence in determining the amount payable in case of loss. But don't over-insure, for you won't get any larger payment in case of fire than if you only cover the actual value. And don't under-insure, for you won't be paid more than the amount of the policy, no matter how much more valuable is your property.

Your insurance policy should be put in a safe deposit box or in some other perfectly safe place where it cannot be burned up in case the property which it insures is burned. However, a copy of every insurance policy is filed in the office of the State insurance commissioner. But at least you will spare yourself inconvenience by avoiding the loss of the original.

Read Your Policy

Before putting your policy away, read it from beginning to end. If there is a sentence or clause or phrase which you do not definitely understand, ask your insurance man or a banker or a real estate man what its meaning is.

But aside from any such points, there will doubtless be any number of perfectly clear provisions in the policy of which you would not be at all aware without a careful reading. For example, the policy may be void if assigned before loss, if you insure additionally with another company, if you don't own the property unconditionally. It may be suspended by foreclosure proceedings, by the mortgage or removal of insured furniture, by keeping more than a small prescribed amount of gasoline in the house, if mechanics are employed more than 15 days in repairing the property, or if the insured building becomes vacant or unoccupied for 10 days.

It may be remarked as to the vacancy provision, that it will not usually be enforced in areas well protected against fire, such as city residence districts. In other regions its enforcement may be avoided by notification of the insurance company and a careful following of its written instructions (be sure they are written) as to locking of doors and windows and periodical inspection by yourself or your agent.

Sell Your Policy

Any change in the condition of the property which would increase the risk will tend to void the policy. Consult the company concerning any change in the condition of the house and any alteration in the nature of the personal property covered. If any change in the policy is needed, you will then be protected.

Should you rent your home, even for a brief period, notify the company, in case this has an effect on the coverage.

If you sell your house, sell your policy to its purchaser for the exact proportion the unexpired term bears to the whole term, and you will undoubtedly save substantially over cancellation.

With your policy keep an inventory, room by room, of all the furniture and other articles covered by your policy. Put opposite each item the purchase price, if known, and possibly the estimated replacement cost, if you can make a good estimate.

This inventory is a great help after a fire in determining just what things have been destroyed. Too often articles of value will be forgotten, especially if contained in closets, cupboards, drawers, or strong boxes. Even furniture in plain sight may occasionally be forgotten. The inventory is both a safeguard and a convenience. Keep it up to date as purchases are made or articles given away or discarded.

The question of fire protection in your neighborhood may affect your insurance rate. A few years ago a fire hydrant was installed near my home. It entitled me to a 10 per cent rate reduction. Of this, however, I was not aware for two or three years, when it was observed by my agent. Meantime, I had paid the higher premium.

Other forms of insurance than fire also need to be understood. Burglary and theft insurance may appeal to one having personal belongings of more than nominal value. Consult a reliable casualty insurance company about it and about workmen's compensation, if you employ household servants, a gardener, or others. Some State laws require insurance in some instances. If not, you may decide to carry insurance on either regular or temporary employees, so that in case of injury to them, you will be protected against damage suits, even though you may not have been negligent.

Auto Insurance

Automobile insurance is a virtual necessity. In some States it is legally compulsory as to negligence which injures the person or property of another. This liability insurance should be sufficiently large to cover the largest judgment that could reasonably be expected if a jury sympathetic to the injured person goes the limit. If you carry only $5,000 (the policy is usually written for $5,000 injury to one person, $10,000 for injury to more than one in the same accident) and a judgment is obtained for twice that amount, you must pay the difference. The added insurance will cost only a fraction of the original premium. For example, a $10,000 policy, covering up to $20,000 for injuries to more than one person, will cost perhaps but 15 per cent more than a $5,000-$10,000 coverage, and a $20,000-$40,000 only another 12 per cent.

Coverage for damage to your own car and for fire and theft are all contained in the same policy with that of public liability. What kind and amount you carry will depend on the value and age of your car and other considerations concerning which the insurance company's advice will be valuable.

Be familiar with the terms of your policy and report the slightest accident promptly.

The casualty companies are of both the capital stock and the mutual varieties, and the same considerations apply to a choice between them as between fire insurance companies which are of the capital stock or the mutual type.

Wheat Crop to Net Farmers $110,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Northwest

A great flood of wheat, the largest crop in history, is moving by river barge, rail, and motor truck from "inland empire," the fertile inter-mountain "breadbasket" of the Far West, stretching over eastern Oregon, Washington, and southern Idaho.

The phenomenal crop, estimated officially by Government experts to total 109,522,000 bushels, will bring farmers of the area more than $110,000,000, three times the cost of production. For the first time since the prosperous days of the 1920's, the "inland empire" farmer will have enough in the bank to pay off a big portion of a staggering debt, finance, without loan, a new crop, and buy much-needed machinery.

Last year's three-State crop totaled but $3,375,000. Average yield over the 10-year period of the 1930's was but 86,969,000, more than 20,000,000 below the 1941 figure.

These millions of bushels will be added to the already bulging bin of world wheat supplies. With elevators inland and on the coast laden with last year's crop, either unsold or held by the Federal Commodity Credit Corporation, temporary bins are being erected in many grain areas and on the crowded docks at Portland, Seattle, and other ports.

Railroads, needing all available box-car space for increased freight traffic, have refused to transport grain unless the shipper gives assurance he can provide adequate storage space for the shipment. Many growers have turned to sacking wheat to solve the problem of bulk storage, but sack prices have skyrocketed.

Revision upward of earlier Pacific Northwest crop estimates was made necessary by unusually heavy yields in the dry counties of central Oregon. In Morrow, Sherman, Gilliam, and Wasco counties yield an acre has been nearly twice that of former years.

In the three States, 3,789,000 acres were planted to wheat this year; which figure, with general compliance with Agricultural Adjustment Administration regulations, was but 4,000 more than in 1940. But the average three-State yield an acre this year is an estimated 28.9 bushels, as compared to last year's 22 bushels and the estimated acreage throughout the United States of 16.7 bushels.

Most of the Pacific Northwest crop is from winter wheat. Spring wheat crop yield will be but 22,718,000 from 885,000 acres, while the winter wheat makes up the total, accounting for 86,804,000 bushels from 2,904,000 acres.

Growers in the State of Washington produce the bulk of the Northwest's wheat, a golden stream of 59,360,000 bushels cascading out of the Palouse hills and rolling land of eastern Washington. It is in this area that the reclamation and irrigation program of Grand Coulee Dam is expected to reclaim thousands of acres, many of which will be used to increase the already heavy wheat crop. Oregon produces 22,438,000 bushels, and Idaho 27,724,000.

Cost of producing the Northwest's big wheat crop will be approximately $37,000,000 based on estimates of $10 an acre. From this, in loans and payments, will come a cash yield of more than $1 a bushel, or approximately $110,000,000, a staggering sum to the farmer who hasn't painted the barn since 1919 for lack of ready cash.

The Northwest's wheat bonanza is attributed to two things: nearly perfect weather throughout the summer, and the development of a new wheat, Rex, which is producing phenomenal yields on the light lands of the mid-Columbia region.

The Rex wheat is being hailed as a boon for the farmer with thin-soiled land which usually produces 20 to 30 bushels an acre. On such land this year the Rex wheat is yielding as high as 60 bushels an acre.

All other Northwest field crops will produce similarly heavy yields. Federal estimates place the three-State barley yield at 18,400,000, nearly twice the 10-year average of 9,403,000 bushels. Rye, at 1,478,000 bushels is more than twice the 695,000-bushel average.

Other crops:

Crop	Average (1930-39)	1940	1941
Corn (bushels)	4,252,000	4,298,000	4,611,000
Oats (bushels)	22,119,000	21,714,000	27,827,000
Hay (tons)	5,790,000	6,016,000	6,556,000
Hops (tons)	25,903,000	32,472,000	30,768,000

Brazil Marks Vital Step In Its March to the West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—"The March of the West," a slogan of the present administration in Brazil, has received additional emphasis with the return of President Vargas from Matto Grosso, one of the border states on the western frontier.

An important action during the visit was inauguration of a large naval dry dock which had just been constructed on the Paraguay River near the city of Corumbá—a dry dock that had been planned for more than 60 years but only now carried into execution.

This dock is some 2,000 kilometers from salt water. Few countries can boast of naval works so far from the sea.

A second objective was to inspect the construction of the railroad that is now being built from Corumbá in Matto Grosso to Santa Cruz in Bolivia. It ultimately will provide direct rail connections between Rio de Janeiro and the Pacific. The distance from Corumbá to Santa Cruz is almost 700 kilometers and so far about 100 kilometers have been laid.

The building of this railroad is the result of several treaties, some of which date back to 1903. With the cession of the Territory of Acre from Bolivia to Brazil it was agreed that Brazil should invest the sum of £1,000,000 in the construction of a railroad connecting the two countries. If a larger amount were required such excess was to be considered as a loan by Brazil to be paid back in cash or petroleum.

The present railroad is the result. Not only will it give Bolivia a direct outlet to the Atlantic Seaboard but it will enable Brazil to tap the rich petroleum fields of Bolivia. Brazil has the right to develop these fields and the resulting petroleum will be used to meet the needs of the two countries, the surplus, if any, being available for export.

In addition to these two purposes the President also paid official visits to Paraguay, Bolivia and Argentina, partly to return similar visits made to Brazil and partly to discuss general matters relating to continental defense and mutual Commercial relations.

Dr. Vargas has shown great enthusiasm in developing the hinterland of his country and a great deal has already been accomplished. Sections of Matto Grosso were solid stretches of forest or vast areas of uncultivated lands only a few years ago.

Today there are prosperous cities, many of them possessing adequate airports with regular plane service.

There are thousands of acres under full cultivation. The trend to the cities has not stopped, it is true, but a strong current has been developed away from the coast regions. Now with the remarkable record of road building the tendency to go westward is stronger.

Brazil's "Far West" has taken the first steps toward its magnificent future.

Lindbergh to Speak in Park

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 28 (AP)—Charles A. Lindbergh and Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana will make their non-interventionist addresses in a ball park outside the city tomorrow night, since the Council refused use of the Municipal Auditorium for the purpose.

The Council canceled a reservation for the Auditorium after local protests to Mr. Lindbergh's appearance there. Senator Wheeler was booked to speak after the Council acted, and while offers for rally sites poured in on the local America First Committee, the sponsor.

Senator Wheeler made known his determination to speak from the same platform with Mr. Lindbergh in an announcement in Washington in which he said that the Auditorium here was "built with WPA funds."

"We'll let people from Oklahoma speak in any building in the State if they come up to Montana," he declared.

The American Civil Liberties Union in New York wired the Mayor and City Council of Oklahoma City that the denial of the auditorium to Mr. Lindbergh "creates a national issue of free speech which is necessarily protested by defenders of democratic rights."

"We take no position at all in the debate of foreign policy," the statement said, "but we believe that no sound decisions can be reached without the fullest discussion."

Lindberghs Differ

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28 (AP)—Augustus F. Lindbergh, an Alabama attorney, said last night the test of a true American was whether or not an individual could subordinate his will to that of the Government during an emergency, and that Charles A. Lindbergh, his cousin, had failed to meet that test.

He made the same observation concerning Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana in a talk over a Columbia Broadcasting System network under sponsorship of Fight for Freedom, Inc.

"I haven't flown an airplane across the Atlantic; and I haven't been elected to the United States Senate," he said, "but, in my opinion, neither of these accomplishments has any particular qualities for brain-building.

"Like most Americans, I don't hesitate to say what I think, and so, just as an ordinary American citizen, I am having my say, and as such I have a right to say—that no man has a right to obstruct his Government during a national crisis. And that is exactly what some of those on Capitol Hill and one member of the family of Lindbergh are trying to do now. . . ."

Action by Argentina Halts Nazi Influence on Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The disclosure of influential totalitarian sympathizers in the Argentine Army is taken here as one of the most disquieting findings of the Parliamentary Commission investigating anti-Argentine activities.

How far Naziism has seeped into the national defense bulwarks may never be publicly revealed, but Deputy R. Damonte Taborda, Commission Chairman, believes the investigation came in time to prevent a major conspiracy in any quarter.

The War Minister, Gen. Juan Tonazzi, was two hours in secret conference with the Commission. It is believed he exchanged views with members regarding the pro-Nazi inclinations of some high Army officers and the distribution of German propaganda to others. Even before the Commission was appointed the Minister had taken disciplinary action in the service.

Interest in the Commission's work grows rather than wanes. It has established a sound reputation for serious study. Some of its acts have bordered on the sensational, but they have been upheld in each case. The German Embassy, even the Castillo Government itself, objected to certain procedure, but the Commission got its own way and, what is more, proved its assertions.

The biggest risk was taken when three German diplomatic pouches were seized and opened. But what could the Government or the Embassy say or do when these were proved to contain radio apparatus and stacks of propaganda instead of diplomatic mail? The Commission came out with enhanced reputation and popularity.

According to Commission members, much remains to be done, and it is likely that sessions will continue after the parliamentary summer recess begins at the end of September. Meantime it has a greater-than-ever volume of popular support, with less executive inclination to intervene. The national attitude today is that no denunciation, however fantastic, can be ignored. Truth itself has been proved sufficiently sensational in neighboring countries as well as here. That is why Argentine Army leaders will not escape catechism.

Although the final Report is not expected until later in the year, the commission is getting action from the Government as its investigation proceeds. A day or two after it proved the deluge of Nazi propaganda, the Postmaster General ordered restriction of facilities for this class of mail. Ambassadar Edmund von Thermann wrote to Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú promising to eliminate the name of enemy countries from Press Office literature.

The investigation fervor is not restricted to the Federal Capital. "Dies Commissions" have been set up in the Provinces and additional contributions arrive daily to the general fund of disclosures. Many arrests were made in Entre Rios Province, where the staff of the National College of Paraná was found "tainted with totalitarianism."

The Buenos Aires newspaper, La Prensa, warned that there are numerous executives and employees in public administration who are anti-democratic in outlook. Some of these, it declared, were actively engaged in the advocacy of dictatorship.

Illegal Scrap Deal: Manhole Covers Go

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 27 (AP)—Cleveland suburbs today warned their residents to look out for open manholes.

Encouraged by the boost in scrap prices, thieves have been lifting the metal covers off catch basins and manholes in South Euclid, Garfield Heights and Maple Heights.

Officials said nearly 50 have been stolen, their value ranging from $2.50 to $10.

To foil the "sewer bandits," the lids will be replaced with wooden covers.

Chile Orders Nazis Rearrested

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 28 (AP)—The Supreme Court has ordered the re-arrest of four Germans previously released by a lower court at Valdivia, Chile, in a section largely settled by Germans, and announced the transfer of one judge of the Valdivia court.

The Germans were arrested Aug. 10 on a charge of anti-Chilean activities as members of the foreign division of the Nazi Party. They also were accused of obeying the instructions of the Party's Chilean chief, who was named as Walter Boettger, commercial attaché of the German Embassy.

The Valdivia court freed the four by a vote of two judges to one. It was believed that Judge Julio Espinoza, ordered transferred to the Regional Court at Talca, voted for their release. However, the Supreme Court, in announcing the transfer, said only that it was made for "service reasons."

Nazis Hold Cubans

BERLIN, Aug. 28 (AP)—Several Cuban citizens have been arrested in "occupied territories" for committing "hostile acts directed against the security of the German Reich," the official German news agency DNB announced early today.

The exact number of Cubans involved was not stated nor was the place of their arrest mentioned in the brief DNB report.

The text said:

"For committing hostile acts and activities directed against the security of the German Reich, Cuban citizens were arrested in occupied regions."

By a Staff Artist

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Connecticut Seeks to Halt Use of Bay State Boy Workers on Tobacco Farms

Paul J. Weber

Historic Exterior and 'Fire Room' Which Yielded Relics

On Saturday morning this choice structure of early colonial times in Massachusetts will be rededicated, following a careful restoration. The ceremonies will precede the annual meeting of the Pilgrim John Howland Society. The venerable house has samples of most of the unusual architectural features that marked many of the earliest of the colonists' homes, such as huge hand-hewn oak beams, colored-glass window panes, cavernous fireplaces.

1,200 Children Hired Daily At Pittance

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 28 (AP)—Cornelius J. Danaher, State Labor Commissioner, said today he had written to Washington to determine what could be done to stop transportation of 1,200 boys from Massachusetts every day to work on Connecticut tobacco farms.

Many of the boys were under 14 and some only 10, Mr. Danaher said in a letter to Miss Katherine Lenroot, head of the Children's Bureau of the Federal Department of Labor.

Trucks and buses loaded with children leave Springfield, East Longmeadow, Ludlow and Chicopee at 5 a. m. daily for the tobacco farms of the Connecticut Valley, Mr. Danaher asserted, and the boys work an average of 10 hours a day.

The Commissioner expressed the hope that something could be done to stop such traffic, although it is not prohibited by Federal statute.

Steel Pier's 'Lead' About Tuna Fish Brings a Reward

Use of the radio telephone of the steamer Steel Pier in notifying the tuna-fishing schooner Santa Maria of Gloucester that the Steel Pier was in the midst of a school of tuna fish, brought its own reward in the form of a 150-pound fish for the ship's larder.

The incident occurred last Tuesday. The fishermen followed up the "lead." On Wednesday they met the Steel Pier, on its regular daily run between Boston and Provincetown, and presented the fish to the crew.

Election Is Issue In Textile Strike

The labor election issue again came to the fore today in the strike at Maverick Mills of East Boston, which normally employs about 1,000 workers and produces some important textile defense supplies.

The company wants the National Labor Relations Board to hold an election to determine whether a majority of its employees wish to be represented by the Textile Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The union, insisting it has a majority, is asking that the company bargain with it without an election.

The C. I. O. has been doing organizing work among the employees and yesterday afternoon a spontaneous strike broke out at a change of shifts.

"We are going to take over the strike," said Joseph A. Salerno, State Director of the Textile Workers' Union, and also State President of the C. I. O. "We are ready for a conference with management to adjust the matters of wages, hours, union recognition, working conditions, and other factors, so as to bring about a speedy settlement.

"We are making no moves toward an election."

Mr. Salerno added that Maverick Mills is the largest textile mill in metropolitan Boston.

More than 60 per cent of the company's output is structural cloth for defense

Egan

Pepperell Welcomes Soldiers

Busy scene in front of Town House in Pepperell, Mass., which was converted into a service club for the benefit of soldiers now participating in the northern Massachusetts war games.

Pepperell 'Captures' Troops Camped Outside

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEPPERELL, Mass., Aug. 28—Democracy swung into snappy action in this little town the other day to give the soldier boys some fun.

It was 11 in the morning that Selectman Paul R. Taylor, who is also Chairman of the Pepperell United Service Organiations, heard that a Signal Corps of 750 men, participating in the current war maneuvers, had pitched camp in an open field just outside of town.

By noon, the Selectmen, the local U. S. O. and Civilian Defense leaders, and a quickly organied U. S. O. "field" staff from Devens sat down at a luncheon-meeting with Maj. J. L. Antz of the Signal Corps outfit which had moved into town for the war games.

At 1:30 the group had decided on a program and set out to round up the needed equipment. The selectmen already had voted use of the Town Hall as the temporary U. S. O. clubhouse. Lounge chairs, card tables, ping-pong tables, lamps, books, magazines, phonographs and records, and other conveniences were commandeered from the U. S. O. building at Ayer and from townspeople of Pepperell. The downstairs auditorium of the Town House was quickly arranged for lounging, games and reading, and the upstairs hall, with stage and a fine dance floor, was put in party dress for shows and dances. A snack bar was installed in jig time.

Boys in uniform, attracted by the new U. S. O. sign over the Town House door, wandered in to inquire and pitched into help get the new clubhouse "ready for inspection," while neighbors around Pepperell Common ran in with vases of flowers, baskets of apples, cookie jars filled to the brim, and other touches which go to make that "home away from home" for the boys in uniform. Long before dusk, U. S. O. workers, townspeople, and men in uniform, who hadn't known each other a few hours before, were calling out first names as though they always had been neighbors.

Before twilight settled on the little New England town, the emergency clubhouse was really something for the U. S. O. and Pepperell to boast about. Last night a volunteer troupe from Lowell motored over and put on a show, and alreday a dance, a movie, and a vaudeville show have been arranged for succeeding nights.

Coakley Promises to Appeal If Senate Impeaches Him

Continued from Page 1

man who can clear up the events surrounding the Potter pardon. I have never been accused of perjury, and I am a member of the bar in good standing."

Councilor Coakley's declaration of intention to carry his case to the Supreme Court was made as the prosecution had continued to dig into the contradictory testimony of Francis E. Ryan, regarding this disposition of the $1,500 Potter pardon money.

Mr. Ryan yesterday testified that he had retained $500 and had given $1,000 to Daniel H. Coakley, Jr. Previously he had, on June 13, 1939, told the special commission investigating pardons and parole that he did not know what he had done with the money, and that later he told the same commission he used the money to pay some bills.

"Positive Truth"

Mr. Ryan, asserting a story about his paying $1,000 to Daniel Coakley, Jr., was the "positive truth," explained he had not so testified before the investigating commission because he had a "mistaken idea I would do young Coakley a lot of harm if I mentioned he was the lawyer in the case." He added: "Because of my ignorance I went in there and told a lot of lies."

Mr. Bushnell then asked, "Now you have told the truth to this court?"

"The absolute truth," the witness replied.

This concluded the prosecution's initial examination of Mr. Ryan. Mr. Coakley then told the court that he would turn over the cross-examination to his chief counsel, Mr. Lewis. This was the first time that Mr. Coakley relinquished control of the cross examination. He conducted the entire four-hour quiz of Walter L. Potter, the previous witness, himself.

Mr. Lewis immediately moved to have all the testimony by Mr. Ryan stricken from the record. He termed it "irresponsible, admittedly a tissue of lies, falsehoods through and through."

"The court is left to guess which is which," Mr. Lewis said. "The questions put by the learned Attorney General for the most part at least are irregular and not in accordance with the standards of court procedure."

After hearing the defense attorney cite a Maine and a Massachusetts case in support of his contention that an appeal might properly lie from the proceedings before the Senate court, the President, Angier L. Goodwin, overruled the motion to strike out Mr. Ryan's testimony. He also reminded Mr. Lewis that the Senate court knew of no machinery by which an appeal might be taken to some other tribunal.

During Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell's questioning of Mr. Ryan, one of the indorsers of the $1,500 check given by Walter L. Potter for the pardon granted to his son, William H. Lewis, defense adviser to Councilor Coakley, continued his frequent interjection of his disapproval of the prosetion's procedure.

Frequently Overruled

Mr. Lewis said that he had discovered legal precedents supporting the proposition that an appeal may be taken from the Senate decision, a stand he has maintained throughout the trial.

The defense counsel this morning repeated his warning that violation of the Constitutional guarantee of "due process of law" may lay the foundation for a defense appeal.

Throughout the morning, as in the previous sessions, Mr. Lewis has experienced almost continuous overruling of his objections to questions asked by Attorney General Bushnell in his role of prosecutor.

The Attorney General drew from Mr. Ryan, who, the elder Potter testified, had introduced him to Councilor Coakley, the admission that he had attempted to conceal from the special pardon commission the fact that he had given $1,000 of the $1,500 check to Daniel H. Coakley, Jr., the Councilor's son.

This came as Attorney General Bushnell pressed the former Somerville Representative regarding his testimony on four different occasions before the special pardon commission. These appearances ran from June 13, 1939, to Nov. 22, 1939.

Under Mr. Bushnell's repeated interrogation, Mr. Ryan admitted he had told the commission on June 13 that he did not know, or could not remember, what he did with the $1,500. Yesterday he told the Senate that he retained $500, and gave $1,000 to young Coakley after Frank W. Potter had gained his pardon, in January, 1937.

Pressing the witness still further, Attorney General Bushnell drew from Mr. Ryan the admission that half an hour before testifying before the Commission on Nov. 21, he conferred with Councilor Coakley. The Attorney General also brought before the Senate the official record that Mr. Ryan had pleaded guilty to perjury as a result of his testimony before the commission on June 13, 1939.

Long Trial Seen

Between his indictment for perjury on June 26, he said he had seen Councilor Coakley and the young Coakley on several occasions. He admitted that young Coakley had told him he would be foolish not to tell "the truth" about giving the $1,000 to him—the younger Coakley.

The Attorney General's office disclosed that they had called 30 witnesses to appear during the remainder of the prosecution's case. Approximately five of these witnesses are to appear in connection with the case of the late Maurice Limon, who was given a pardon after serving one year of a three-year term for burning to defraud an insurance company. The remaining witnesses are scheduled to testify in the case of Raymond L. S. Patriarca, formerly known as Rhode Island's Public Enemy Number One, who was pardoned after serving only 84 days of three concurrent three to five-year sentences.

The number of Patriarca witnesses definitely indicates the Patriarca case is the feature of the prosecution's presentation against Councilor Coakley.

At the start of today's session, it was revealed that the Senators have already received 469 pages of testimony for perusal covering sessions until adjournment yesterday.

Meanwhile, the Attorney General's office indicated that the trial will last considerably longer than first anticipated. Attaches said that summonses originally issued for appearance of witnesses next week had been postponed indefinitely.

8,250,000 H.P. A Month Goal For Air Engines

EAST HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 28 (AP)—The United Aircraft Corporation announced today that its expansion program was designed to raise the output of Pratt & Whitney airplane engines here and in licensed plants elsewhere to a total of about 8,250,000 horsepower a month—more than five times the present production—by July, 1943.

Added facilities and plans for more subcontracting to raise production here, and the licensing of four other manufacturers—Ford, Buick, Chevrolet, and Jacobs Aircraft of Pottstown, Pa.—have been announced from time to time, but figures for the program as a whole were first revealed today.

The plant here, now producing horsepower monthly, expects to hit 1,800,000 by New Year's, 2,000,000 by July, 1942, and 2,800,000 by July, 1943.

The Ford Motor Company, which produced its first unit for United this month, has a program calling for more than 600,000 horsepower a month by January and 2,100,000 by July, 1943.

Buick is expected to be producing more than 1,000,000 horsepower a month by January, 1943, and Chevrolet, 400,000.

The goal for Jacobs Aircraft is 300,000 horsepower a month.

Former Caddy At Stockbridge Has Own Art Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 28—Henry Cordes, who a few years ago was a caddy at the Stockbridge Golf Club, now has 18 water color paintings of the golf course he knew so well on exhibition at the Town Hall here.

Since caddying at the golf club, Mr. Cordes later won the annual invitation tournament, was engaged as assistant to the golf professional and then turned to art. He received his training at the School of Practical Art in Boston and the Art Students' League of New York.

The exhibition of his water colors of the course over which he toiled is the first of its kind in this section.

Checking on Action To Cut Pollution

Legislators from the South Shore of Massachusetts will organize as a "vigilante committee" to hurry progress of legislative and administrative activities relating to elimination of pollution in Boston Harbor.

The chief purpose of the committee will be to watch all steps being taken to prevent a repetition of what occurred in 1939 when a series of errors in a similar legislative petition completely halted action. Members of the group will also seek to speed up action. It was said today that nearly a month elapsed between the time that Federal officials requested an application for Federal funds to construct the Nut Island treatment plant, and the time the papers left the Governor's office.

Army to Transfer Three Troop Units

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Tansfer of three troops units to new permanent stations at "the earliest practicable date" was ordered by the War Department today.

The 198th Coast Artillery, Anti-Aircraft, number 1,925 officers and men, was ordered from Camp Edwards, Mass., to Fort Ontario, N. Y., and the 369th Coast Artillery, Anti-Aircraft, was directed to move from Fort Ontario to Camp Edwards.

The 2nd Signal Armored Battalion, about 900 strong, was ordered from Camp Wallace, Texas, to Camp Polk, La.

Two Fatalities Reported In Derailment of Train

SOUTH KENT, Conn., Aug. 28 (AP)—Two engineers of a special New York-bound train carrying more than 200 boys from a Massachusetts camp were reported killed today as the New Haven Railroad locomotive left the tracks and plunged into a pond.

State police reported the fireman was pinned in the wreckage with his head just above water, and efforts were being made to free him with with acetylene torches. None of the boys, they said, appeared seriously hurt.

The engineers were identified as Howard McDermott and Theron Dixon, and the trapped fireman as Otto Klug.

The railroad reported from New Haven that "eight or ten" of the boys suffered minor injuries. All the boys were taken to the next station by bus and there put on another train for New York.

They came from Camps Lenox, Tamara and Mah-Kee, the railroad said, all in the neighborhood of Lee, Mass.

Could Pilgrim Howland House Only Tell What Relics Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Mass.—The Jabez Howland House on Sandwich Street will be rededicated Saturday morning by the Pilgrim John Howland Society, prior to its annual meeting there. Ceremonies will be held at 11 o'clock with William Howland, President of the Society, presiding, and an address by Col. Francis R. Stoddard of New York City, Governor General of the Society of Mayflower Descendants.

Other speakers will be the Rev. Carl Knudson of the Church of the Pilgrimage, and Sidney T. Strickland, the architect, who was in charge of restoring the old house and who will tell of the work of restoration.

Back to Days of 1666

Built originally in 1666, this home of Jabez Howland has been restored to the state of the time it was lived in by Jabez and offered shelter also to Pilgrim John Howland and Elizabeth Tilby Howland, who came over in the Mayflower.

During the past 275 years this old house has been modernized upon numerous occasions. Now, after most careful study, the earliest portion of the house has been reconstructed to conform to its early outlines.

Simple of line and crowned by a massive chimney, the exterior shows a marked contrast to the later date homes, as the windows were necessarily small and contrasted with the wide areas of clapboarded wall. Within the old timbers and white-washed beamed ceiling represent a dignified picture of the rooms once familiar to Pilgrim John Howland, Elizabeth, his wife, and other members of their family. Of "cottage" type, then common in England, the house was constructed with a massive oak frame and rafters of pine and rested squarely on a simple foundation of stone, laid directly on the ground.

The slow and careful process of demolition brought to light many things relative to the structure itself and many interesting fragments of household effects of the seventeenth century.

Below the wood floor of the entrance and stair hall the flat stones which once paved this entrance were uncovered. Beneath the later-date hearth, the original hearthstones also were found and one of the family's early porridge spoons was unearthed.

The visitor today enters the house through a stout battened door on a stone-paved area. Directly ahead, behind a narrow flight of wooden stairs, is the massive brick chimney. At the right is the fire room or hall, with oak corner beams and beamed ceiling and the wide fireplace, where the family baked and cooked.

Print of Wolf's Foot

A careful study of some of the crudely fashioned hand-made bricks from this fireplace disclosed one with the imprint of a wolf's foot. In order to maintain the early character of the plastering, scallop shells gathered from both the Jabez and the John Howland sites, were ground and mixed with the plaster.

The second floor bedroom is similar to the fire room except for a much smaller fireplace.

Through a study of the ancient frame and from fragments of the old quarrel recovered (squares of glass set diagonally), the window frames with their lozenger-shaped panes were reconstructed.

Among the items excavated at the site were the bowls of two porridge spoons; and unusual brass buckle; copper pins of Pilgrim times, brass and pewter buttons; lead bullets, and some early flints from the Howland flint-lock guns. Quantities of window glass, and antique brick; slag iron, the residue from Bogg iron, refined upon the site. Numerous fragments of stoneware and slipware which formed parts of drinking mugs, pitchers and milk bowls; fragments of three early two-handled cups, with a beautiful yellow glaze and decorated with simple lines and spots of dark brown. Iron fish-hooks, large for cod, and small for mackerel, were among other finds. These hooks, simplicity themselves, have varied in character but slightly during the past 600 years.

Evening Opening Of Stores Liked

For the first Saturday in nearly two months, Boston department and specialty stores generally will be open Aug. 30, it is announced by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The change marks the end for this year of the summer policy of closing the stores all day Saturday. Regular business hours will be observed next Saturday and thereafter.

Meantime, an innovation in Boston merchandising circles—the opening of six large stores in all departments on Wednesday evening until 9 p. m.—was hailed today as a great success. The experiment was tried out last night, and brought larger crowds than had been anticipated, merchants said. The six stores were: Chandler & Co.; E. T. Slattery & Co.; Coleman's Fashion Shop; Conrad & Co.; Wethern's, and MacDonnell's.

Girls' Fashions Are Red Plaids And Corduroys

By Jessie Ash Arndt

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Used to think it was good grades that made one considered "smart" in college. But it's not at all, it's a sweater with the sleeves pushed up, a red plaid suit with a "stride" skirt or a wide-wale red corduroy evening gown. More than 800 college girls putting their approval on the fashions at E. T. Slattery's annual college style show last night proved it.

Jack Frost will have to polish up his paint brushes this season or the trees on the campus won't stand a chance with their autumn shades. Red has walked away with the color chart, pulling all the other colors along behind it in plaids, both bright and muted. Informality, as usual the keynote in campus clothes, this fall has stepped out in the form of flannel and corduroy slacks with jerkins and jackets to match. Slacks will be "good" for practically any occasion including breakfasst and luncheon (but not dinner) at Vassar, Smith and many of the other colleges, but, at Bradford, for instance, may be worn "only in secluded corners."

How Slacks Stand

The slacks outfits have three-way changes, with skirts or dresses of the same material and the same or a harmonizing color that may be worn with the jacket.

Dame Fashion, by the way, may decree what the rest of womankind wears but the college girl sets her own styles. Last night's showing was the net result of a "clothes clinic" conducted at Slattery's earlier in the summer and attended by the 18 girls, representing as many schools, who served as models last evening.

An Argyle sweater, practically "stolen off her brother's back" will be one of the popular types this coming fall. The one shown last night was gray with a V-neck, and its diamond design in black and red, worn with a gray flannel "stride" skirt pleated all around, and socks to match.

Sweaters and Pearl Beads

Campus clothes must be loose and comfortable, it is decreed. Hats which, except for pork-pies, were almost in the discard last year, are being worn as somewhat of a concession now with a little jockey cap head and shoulders above others. Larger bows decorate the hatless head.

Oh, yes, and, with plain-color sweaters, a single long strand of pearl beads is worn. There is a difference of opinion about this item but it is definitely "in."

By a Staff Photographer

At E. T. Slattery's Fashion Show

This red corduroy slacks outfit, with matching skirt and corresponding blue corduroy jumper to be worn with the red corduroy jacket, was shown last night at the Boston store at the annual College Fashion Show. College girls modeling the outfits are (left to right) Betty McNamara, of Regis, in the red corduroy suit; Joan Calley of Middlebury, in the red slacks and jacket, and Frances Yeames of Connecticut College in the blue jumper.

W.C.T.U. Reports New Demand For Temperance Teaching

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 28—An applicant for a teaching position with 67 years of successful experience is finding its services in increasing demand these days. The seasoned educator is the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and its skill lies in the field of teaching boys and girls the facts about alcohol, interpreting the latest research findings to them.

Progress being made in bringing these facts to young people is being told as members assemble for the annual convention of the White Ribbon organization, which for six decades has lived up to its early slogan, "Agitate, Educate, Organize" — against the liquor traffic. More and more, normal schools and universities are opening their doors to sound teaching on the subject of alcohol when it is offered them, say temperance leaders. About 50 persons trained in a scholarly three-month seminar conducted at National W. C. T. U. headquarters are now in the field, many of them training other teachers, some working with state departments of education.

Courses Not Propaganda

Losing no chance to train more temperance educators, the W. C. T. U. is holding a school right here at its convention headquarters. The five sessions are free, open to the public. Teachers, young people's leaders and members are taking advantage of the courses offered.

These courses are not of the propaganda type. They are factual and adhere to modern methods of teaching in the natural sciences. The National W. C. T. U. is headed by an experienced educator, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, who herself was 17 years a public school teacher. The organization's department of scientific temperance instruction is under another tested educator, Miss Bertha Rachel Palmer, who has directed this work for eight years. Miss Palmer is a former State Superintendent of Public Instruction of North Dakota.

The school conducted here is under Miss Palmer's supervision, with Miss Estelle Bozeman of Hawkinsville, Ga., teaching classes.

Miss Bozeman, a home economics teacher in the University of Georgia, took the seminar at Evanston and then went back to her State to devote herself to temperance education. The Governor of Georgia at that time was so interested in her work that he provided her a salary out of his contingent funds, according to W. C. T. U. information.

A college educator by profession, Miss Bozeman has been particularly successful in normal college work. This summer she taught two courses in scientific temperance for credit in State normal schools of North Dakota, at Valley City and Minot. Now she is sharing her experience with students in the two-day "school" of the national convention.

Miss Bozeman said she has observed a rising tide of interest in temperance education in the last five years.

"We used to have to go in by the back door," she said. "Now the front door swings wide open."

There is still a long road to tread, however, before temperance education gets the attention in the schools which is required by law in the 48 States, point out W. C. T. U. officials. A great deterrent to temperance education has been the lack of training on the part of public school teachers, and this lack is what the W. C. T. U. is attempting to supply.

The key point of approach, believes Mrs. Smith, is the normal school. If these schools can be helped to give courses for credit, teachers will take them and return to their schools capable of teaching children. This summer for the first time six colleges gave such courses for credit, reported Mrs. Smith. Moreover, two of the country's most important informal educational centers, Chautauqua, N. Y., and Winona Lake, Ind., have introduced courses. The course at Chautauqua is conducted under auspices of New York University.

Visual Material

While this new work goes on, the W. C. T. U. keeps everlastingly at its traditional task of providing visual material for teaching and printed texts. One of its most recent series of posters for schools is headed "To drink or not to drink," and shows visually the results of the choice.

The W. C. T. U. has also supplied charts showing the harmful effects of alcohol which have been published by a leading map maker and public school supplier. These are receiving wide usage in public schools.

At the publishing house of the organization in Chicago, books on temperance suitable for schools are catalogued for sale and the list sent out through the W. C. T. U. organization to teachers. These are not only publications of the temperance organization, but of other publishers. There are just three requirements for literature listed, said Mrs. Smith.

"It must be accurate; it must be factual; it must be informative," she said.

Mrs. Smith is zealous in maintaining high academic standards for publications which go out through W. C. T. U. channels. If such standards are not maintained, the whole work would be jeopardized, she warns.

Temperance Gains

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 28 (AP)—Recent local option elections have brought the percentage of the Nation's population living under some form of prohibition to one-sixth, Mrs. Ida B. Wise, of Evanston, Ill., National President, said yesterday on the eve of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union's annual convention here.

National officers, meeting in preparation for the convention's opening today, said one of the principal subjects of the week-long meeting of an estimated 2,000 delegates would be furtherance of a campaign seeking legislation to prohibit sale of beer in United States Army camps and liquor in adjacent areas.

Virginia U. Gets Rare Old Papers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Several interesting and valuable papers have been given to the law school library at the University of Virginia by Judge John M. Woolsey, of Petersham, Mass., in honor of T. Catesby Jones, of New York.

A native of Petersburg, Va., Mr. Jones was graduated from the University of Virginia Law School and served for many years as President of the Law School Alumni Association. A New York Admiralty lawyer, he was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa honorary fraternity at the University commencement exercises in June.

The items which have been donated by Judge Woolsey include records of two suits signed by Samuel Chase as Chief Judge of the State of Maryland; an autograph letter dated Fredericksburg, Va., April 30, 1790, written by Charles Lee, brother of "Light Horse Harry" Lee and uncle of Gen. Robert E. Lee, to Col. John Smith, and an agreement of arbitration dated Oct. 25, 1823, between James Monroe and Nathan Skinner, entirely in Monroe's handwriting and written while he was President.

Other papers are: An opinion of Edmund Randolph, Secretary of State, dated April 14, 1805, to Mrs. Throckmorton about the usurious nature of certain transactions (entirely in Randolph's hand); an appeal by George Wythe and John Marshall in the case of Orandorf against Welch, in the handwriting of Marshall, with indorsement in the handwriting of Wythe, and a bill in equity, Holliday against Laych, dated Nov. 6, 1801, with indorsement by Wythe.

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World and National W. C. T. U. Officers

On the Stage at 'Blue Ribboners'' Sixty-Seventh Annual Convention

Left to right, standing—Mrs. Nelle G. Burger of Springfield, Mo., Recording Secretary of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin of New York City, Vice-President; Mrs. Ida B. Wise, President of the organization; Mrs. Ella A. Boole of Brooklyn, N. Y., President of the World's W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Anna Marden De Yo, Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Treasurer.

New York Subway Workers Reject $6,000,000 in Raises

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Rejection of revised wage-and-hour rates adopted by the Board of Transportation was announced today by officials of the Transport Workers' Union, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Michael J. Quill, International President of the union, said the new schedules, increasing the present annual operating costs of the city-operated transport from $59,787,150 to $65,786,278, were inadequate in view of the rising cost of living and compulsory membership in the city retirement system. This means, he explained, an average cut of 7 per cent in wages.

The new schedules standardize more than 1,600 existing individual rates into four or five categories for each class of workers. They result in a leveling of wages in various sections of the city's transport system rather than any blanket wage rises.

Mr. Quill and other union leaders declared the union would not accept the upward revision of wage rates, which range from less than 1 cent to just under 10 cents an hour, and would "take every lawful step in the American way" to protect their rights.

The schedule was voted by the Board at a meeting yesterday attended by representatives of 16 labor and other organizations employed on the city system. No discussion was permitted from the floor before adoption of the resolution. John H. Delaney, Chairman, said all organizations representing employees had submitted their requests, but that the Board, because of the city's financial situation, was not able to grant them in full.

Afer adoption of the schedule, Mr. Quill and Harry Sacher, counsel for the union, were permitted to speak. The International President charged that "these negotiations have not been in good faith by the Board since July 1. . . . This is not a satisfactory result and we will not accept it. I cannot guarantee what the workers will do. We will take every lawful step to protect their rights."

Other labor and strike developments, as reported by the Associated Press, follow:

Burbank, Calif.—Walt Disney Productions, Inc., has notified its employees that its studios, closed Aug. 16 after the company and the American Federation of Labor Screen Cartoon Guild disagreed on layoffs during the slack season, will not be reopened until Sept. 15. Previously the reopening had been set for Sept. 2.

Detroit—The Great Lakes Steel Corporation plant here shut down after what Federal Labor Conciliator James F. Dewey termed an unauthorized strike. Eight thousand men became idle.

Mr. Dewey said an undetermined number of workers belonging to the Steel Workers Organizing Committee (C. I. O.) walked out in a dispute over wages. The S. W. O. C. has a contract with the corporation.

Warren, Ohio—The C. I. O. Utility Workers' Organizing Committee at the Warren Power Station of the Ohio Public Service Company voted to strike at 10 p. m., Sept. 3.

The workers wired President Roosevelt and Sidney Hillman of the Office of Production Management of their decision, and asked the Government to take over the power plant until the dispute, which involves higher pay and exclusive bargaining rights, is settled. Wage scales and demands have not been disclosed.

The local plant provides service to Warren and Niles, where many plants are engaged on defense orders, and to the Army's shell-loading plant near Ravenna.

The union charges the company with refusal to bargain, with intimidating employees and discouraging them from joining the and Mansfield.

The company maintains that it would prefer to bargain with one agency representing employees in all its stations, which include generating plants at Lorain, Alliance U. W. O. C.

San Francisco—Mayor Angelo Rossi sought to bring negotiators together in a last-minute attempt to avert a strike against the city's 33 biggest hotels.

The A. F. of L. Culinary Workers and Bartenders Union, after six ineffectual meetings held at the Mayor's behest, gave formal notice of strike.

The two sides were unagreed on several points, chief of which was the union's demand for 100 per cent closed shop and hiring hall. No agreement had been reached on wages, the work-week and the "split shift" question.

Job for Michener

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 28 (AP)—Lew H. Michener, dismissed as West Coast Regional Director of C. I. O. United Automobile Workers after he led a recent strike at North American Aviation, Inc., which was terminated when the Army took over the plant, has been named International Representative of the union.

(He is to be an assistant to Jack Montgomery of Oakland, Calif., named to Mr. Michener's former post by the recent U. A. W. international convention, which barred Mr. Michener from holding an elective union office for a year. His new position is appointive.

Navy to Rely on Newspaper Advertising to Fill Quota

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—The Navy, in its biggest peacetime bid for manpower, today made its recruiting objective 13,000 men a month for the rest of the year and 15,000 monthly thereafter.

The admirals are counting on newspaper advertisements to help do a good part of the job.

The objectives were named by Capt. F. E. M. Whiting, Director of Recruiting, who announced that by October the Navy would carry its small-town newspaper advertising campaign into 13 more States—Nebraska, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi.

Captain Whiting said the eight-week advertisement series which closes this week in Missouri, Iowa and Indiana resulted in a 100 per cent increase in Navy and Naval Reserve enlistments over the may totals in those States.

While acknowledging this to be a "considerable" increase, he said the results were "by no means conclusive" and the Navy had not yet decided whether to expand the campaign to nation-wide scope.

The sea forces are now at a total strength of 283,143 officers and men, only a few thousand short of January, 1918, when the nation had been at war for nine months. The United States Marine Corps, as of Aug. 1, numbered 57,788 officers and men, and the operating force plan now calls for 75,000 devil-dogs in uniform by next June.

New Draft Call Due

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Selective service headquarters has disclosed that local draft boards had been directed to make lists of 1-A registrants available to recruiting officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

Registrants classified as 1-A are those available for immediate military service and the lists offer the recruiting officers virtually a hand picked selection of prospects.

Navy and Marine Corps officials said that their recruiting officers were taking enlistments of selectees either for regular six-year tours of duty or for the naval and marine reserve organizations. Reservists serve only in periods of emergency.

The Army is seeking enlistments of selectees for regular three-year terms.

Williamsburg Lodge to Expand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va—A new 48-room addition will be made to the Williamsburg Lodge, with construction to start immediately, it was announced at the offices of the Williamsburg Restoration, Inc.

The brick wing, which will be connected to the Lodge by a covered way, will front for 117 feet along South England Street, and will be a two-story, L-shaped building, with a hipped slate roof. Containing 24 rooms and 24 baths on each floor, the wing will provide additional facilities for the increasing numbers of visitors to the city of Williamsburg.

In exterior design, the new wing will harmonize with the architecture of the Lodge. Inside there will be no public lounge room, as the occupants will use the ones of the Lodge. All rooms and corridors will be sheathed in cypress, and each will have an outside exposure, with maximum provisions made for light and air. The building will be heated by the Lodge heating plant in the winter, and in the summer it will be ventilated by the exhaust system of cooling.

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Labor Strikes Irk Farmers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 28—American farmers, aware of food's strategic position in the present war, are becoming aroused at labor strikes which not only interfere with farm operations, but which jeopardize the nation's defense, Howard E. Babcock, New York State Grange official and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University, declared here last night.

Taking exception to this view, acting Governor Charles Poletti, second speaker at the annual farm dinner given by Jerome D. Barnum, publisher of the Syracuse Post-Standard, said that, while there were abuses among labor groups, the vast majority of working men and women in America were alert to national needs and were trying to avoid defense strikes.

Mr. Babcock held that farmers today were "confused by a flood of labor legislation which they do not understand and which seems to grow more complicated and unfairly one-sided the more they study it," and were becoming alarmed at the wide spread between labor and farm income.

In reply, Mr. Poletti conceded that farmers were not getting their just share of the national income, but said he did not want to see them get it by knocking other groups.

"You cannot achieve what I believe America should achieve unless you give the ordinary man and woman, the industrial worker and his wife, the feeling that there is a better life under democracy than under other kinds of government," he declared. "We also have to preserve a unity among all groups, capital, labor and agriculture."

Dependability of College Students Seen In Number Helping to Pay Their Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore.—The problem of meeting the cost of an education is becoming more of an individual problem, so figures compiled at Oregon State College here indicate. Statistics based on student reports for the past year have just disclosed the fact that more than two thirds of the students attending this State institution of higher learning are wholly or partially self-supporting.

While only slightly more than 25 per cent of the student body were in this self-help category 12 years ago, present figures disclosed 70 per cent of the entire student body of more than 4,000 students earning 10 per cent or more of their total expenses. Of this figure 25 per cent, or more than 1,000 students, earn every cent of their educational costs, and slightly more than 50 per cent of the remainder earn half of their expenditures.

Segregating statistics concerning male students, college officials learned that only one man in six indicated that he received help in paying all his expenses, while every third man paid all his own way, and 61 per cent of all men earned more than half of their way. Even girls showed a higher percentage than was expected. A total of 45 per cent of all girl students disclosed the fact that they earned all or part of their college expenses, 11 per cent earning all expenses and 26 per cent working for more than half.

College officials believe the fact that 61 per cent of all Oregon State students earn 25 per cent or more of all expenses is proof that the younger generation is becoming steadily more dependable, self-sufficient and independent in handling problems the modern world presents to them.

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Oil to Russia: Test for Japan

TOKYO, Aug. 28 (AP)—Possibility that Japan will stake its Far Eastern prestige on the issue of United States tankers carrying gasoline and oil to Russia's Vladivostok was reflected today in the important newspaper Nichi Nichi.

"It is not a mere problem of oil shipments—it is a tremendous problem which means the success or failure of our international diplomacy," the paper asserted.

Japan has made representations to both the United States and Russia against these shipments, contending their passage close to Japanese territory is causing disquiet and anxiety in Japan.

[Both countries have turned down the protests, Russia warning Japan that any interference will be construed as an unfriendly act.]

Nichi Nichi said the Japanese representation to the United States concerning shipments to Vladivostok was "almost too reasonable."

The American shipments are humiliating to Japan, which is denied them, the paper declared.

It predicted the Japanese Government would carry out its determinations courageously and without hesitation now that the attention of the entire population was focused on the American vessels bound for Vladivostok.

It was considered noteworthy that both the War and Navy Ministers had audiences with the Emperor this afternoon to discuss military and naval matters described as important.

The Emperor also granted an audience to Teipo Tsubogami, Japan's first Ambassador to Thailand, prior to his departure for Bangkok.

The newspaper Yomiuri reported that British and American diplomats in Bangkok had demanded Thailand terminate trade with Japan under penalty of economic pressure.

China Is Reassured

CHUNGKING, China, Aug. 28 (AP)—U. S. Ambassador Clarence E. Gauss told an assembly commemorating the 2,492nd anniversary of Confucius yesterday that "where America stands with relation to China and the Pacific you know as well as I do."

Speaking extemporaneously at a party given by the Sino-American Culture Relations Associations, Mr. Gauss recalled President Roosevelt's statement March 16 that America would give all possible aid to China.

"America doesn't lightly enter commitments," he said, "nor does she lightly regard commitments once she has entered upon them."

Foreign Minister Quo Tai-Chi said China viewed Japanese-American conversations over Far Eastern problems without apprehension, convinced that no settlement outside the framework of the eight-point Roosevelt-Churchill program was possible.

Young Duke Kung Te-chen, seventy-seventh direct descendant of Confucius, explained a lantern slide presentation of scenes in the life of the Chinese sage.

Japan Sees U. S. Virtually in War

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Aug. 28

The Japan Times and Advertiser, controlled by the Foreign Office, declared the United States military mission being sent to China constituted virtual American participation in the war against Japan.

The paper said this action belied any real intention on the part of Washington of seeking a fair and amicable settlement as propounded in last Sunday's radiocast by Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Britain.

The Times and Advertiser said President Roosevelt's explanation that the mission was being sent to study China's needs for war material was only camouflage for incorporation of the mission into Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's General Staff.

Japan Rations Gas

TOKYO, Aug. 28 (AP)—All embassies and legations—Axis, Allied and Neutral—in Japan, it was learned today, are to be put under oil and gasoline quota restrictions in connection with a drastic rationing system which from Sept. 1 will ban gasoline-fueled taxis and buses.

Each ambassador and minister will be permitted 100 gallons, first secretaries and counselors 80 gallons, military and naval attaches 60-gallons and others 40 for use in September. Observers said the quotas were likely to be reduced in subsequent months if imports were further curtailed.

District air raid practice in preparation for annual nationwide civil defense drills next month began in downtown Tokyo with accent on defense against incendiary bombs.

New Peace Plea

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—Thailand is about to beseech the warring nations to restore world peace, citing Buddhist principles against murder, hatred and jealousy, a Domei, Japanese news agency, broadcast reported today.

Within the next few days, Domei said under a Bangkok dateline, Thailand intends to petition Britain, Germany, Italy, Russia, Japan and China, for immediate cessation of their hostilities. The public already is preparing a gigantic demonstration to support the appeal, it said.

Burma to Aid Trade

RANGOON, Burma, Aug. 28 (AP)—The Burma Government is expected to act quickly and effectively to accelerate the flow to China of American supplies which are arriving in Rangoon in increasing quantities, authoritative sources said today.

Informed persons said the Government planned to simplify the customs procedure which at present is blamed for congestion of China-bound shipments.

Rangoon authorities also are giving urgent consideration to an American suggestion that Burma abolish a 1 per cent transit tax levied on goods consigned to China and routed over the Burma Road.

Thai Cabinet Shift

BANGKOK, Thailand, Aug. 28 (AP)—A cabinet reshuffle in which Premier Luang Bipul Songgram relinquished three ministerial positions and appointed Maj. Gen. Aduldet Charas as a deputy premier was interpreted by observers here as a means of freeing him for control of the Government in national and international policies.

Premier Songgram, a Field Marshal, retains both the premiership and supreme command of Thailand's armed forces.

Details of the Foreign, Defense and Interior Ministries—where work is expanding because of Western Pacific tension—were assigned to three experienced colleagues.

Japan Is Warned

TOKYO, Aug. 28 (AP)—Teiichi Muto, the newspaper Hochi's widely read political commentator, urged Japan today to seek its aims peaceably through diplomatic channels and said he doubted that the Government had exhausted all such possibilities.

Contending that Japan's claims are neither unreasonable nor unjust, Mr. Muto declared that it and other countries "have laid all cards on the table and there is nothing left now but to talk over things frankly."

However, he added, Japan must not remain on the fence long if its attempts to solve the situation by conference methods prove futile because of other countries' lack of a spirit of compromise.

Vital Red Rail Line Cut, Nazi Victory Claims Say

By the Associated Press

Thursday, Aug. 28

Germans claimed to have cut the Moscow-Leningrad railway somewhere east of Novgorod, south of Leningrad, today, while German, Hungarian, and Rumanian troops were said by German military commentators to have entered Zaporozhe, important Ukrainian rail junction east of the lower Dnieper River.

A communiqué from the German headquarters also said that the Finns and co-operating Germans scored a victory over two Red Army divisions east of Salla, which is about 80 miles above the Arctic Circle and an equal distance west of the Murmansk-Leningrad railroad.

It was not disclosed how far east of Salla they had pressed this time, but the Murmansk railroad was said to be the objective.

Russian sailors, reinforcing the Red Army, were reported today by Moscow to have gone into action against the Germans at both the Arctic and Black Sea ends of the long Russian-German front.

On the front generally, the Red Army was said to be holding its ground against strong German attacks and front-line Russian dispatches referred to heavy German losses.

The Soviet communiqué declared the Red Army was putting up a strong defense at Kingisepp, 70 miles southwest of Leningrad, Smolensk and Gomel, both on the central front, and Dniepropetrovsk and Odessa in the Ukraine.

Russia has acknowledged the fall of both Smolensk and Gomel to the Germans but the communiqué indicated the Red Army still had its lines in those general areas.

S. A. Lozovsky, Vice Commissar of Foreign Affairs, said the Red Air Force had dropped millions of leaflets behind the German, Finnish and Rumanian lines, each containing a pass which would admit the bearer to the Russian lines if he wished to desert the invaders.

Mr. Lozovsky commented that this sort of thing was not enough to break the German military machine, which he described as weakening but still relatively powerful. He said, however, that "the more blows the German Army takes from us and the more losses it bears, the harder it is for the German people to experience Hitler's bloody adventures and the faster will be the disintegration of the front and rear of the German Army and the faster will be the rout of Hitler's Germany."

Autumn weather set in early this week with a heavy two-day downpour of rain. Bright, cool days, which marked the end of the summer season, followed.

One or two more brief warm, dry spells may come, but in general the two-months-long fall has begun, after which the severe Russian winter is likely to set in.

Anyhow They Gave Good 'Account' of Themselves

WITH THE SECOND ARMY IN ARKANSAS, Aug. 28 (AP)—The 58th Field Artillery Brigade Message Center received this communication from a scouting patrol:

"Red troops about 200 yards to our front. Advancing."

A few minutes later:

"Red troops now 100 yards to our front. Still advancing."

And shortly thereafter:

"Red troops now on top of us. Signed ————.

"P. S. We are now captured."

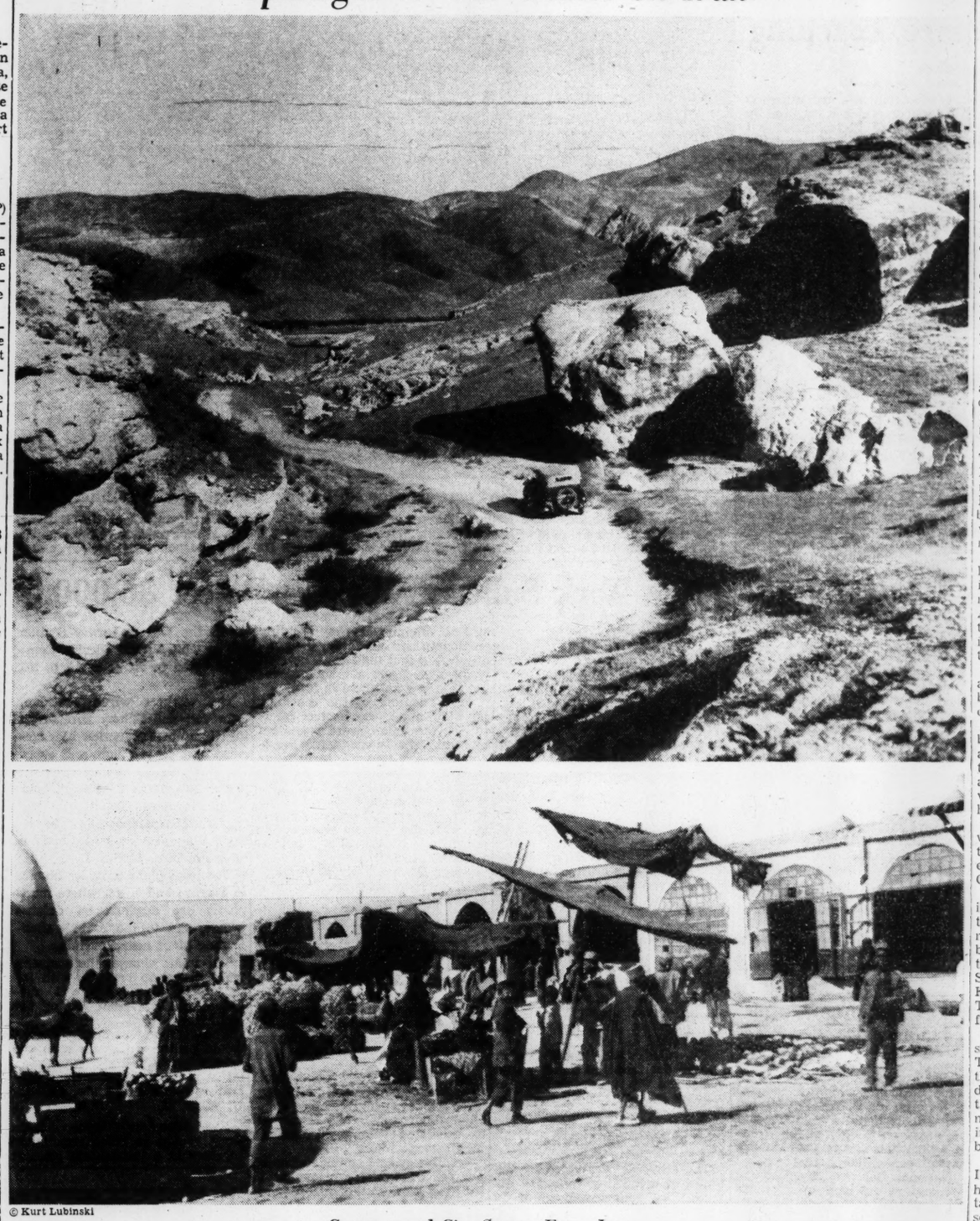
W. Virginia Governor Honored by Moose

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 28 (AP)—Delegates to the 53rd annual convention of the Loyal Order of Moose voted unanimously yesterday to elevate Gov. M. M. Neely of West Virginia to the office of Supreme Governor of the Lodge.

All other officers on the slate of candidates also were elected without opposition. They are:

Frank J. La Bell of Watertown, Mass., Supreme Junior Governor; Mark R. Gray of Indianapolis, Supreme Prelate; Frank W. Zabell of Aurora, Ill., Supreme Treasurer; and James Ballard of Seattle, Wash.; Charles Bowers of Des Moines, Iowa; Leo Ryan of Bradford, Penna., and Isaac Feld of Cincinnati, Supreme Councillors.

Spotlight of War Shines on Iran



© Kurt Lubinski

Country and City Scenes From Iran

Above: The highway between Tabriz, 50 miles from the Russian border, and Teheran, the capital of Iran. It was from this area that the Soviet Army entered Iranian territory. Below: A bazaar in Teheran.

Iran Orders Army to Yield Before British

Continued from Page 1

between the Iraq border and the Caspian Sea, apparently were encountering little opposition.

Both Britain and Russia are determined to take full precautions to prevent Iran from becoming a base for future German operations and there is no chance of military operations being halted for peace discussions, these sources said.

The time is past, they declared, for promises such as Iran's recent offer to expel all Germans, except a few holding indispensable technical posts, within a week.

The Daily Herald said "there can be no stopping until full Allied demands are met" and expressed hope that "once Iran's communications are cleared war materials will begin to pour into Russia without stint."

One reason the British were anxious for a quick settlement of the Iranian problem was the probable effect on Turkey, which was reported to be concerned lest the Germans ask it to expel all British and Russian technicians as a counter move to the invasion of Iran.

The Turks were said to be apprehensive that the Germans might attempt to seize control of the Dardanelles should such a request be refused.

Neutral diplomats here echoed these fears, though they believed Germany probably prefers to clean up its campaign in the Ukraine before assuming any new undertaking.

Asiatic Nations Taut as War Reaches Door

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The moment the Germans set foot in Russia on June 22, they were in a country that bordered upon a whole string of Asiatic nations. The war at that moment suddenly entered Asia and caused uneasiness to at least six governments—strung out across the whole breadth of Asia.

A glance at the map will show that Russia borders on Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, India and China.

Should the Russian defense system fail to hold the great German push eastward, the situation of this half dozen Asiatic nations would immediately become critical—so much so that Britain has already taken military action in Iraq and—in collaboration with Russia—in Iran to forestall such an eventuality. Even while the Russians are still holding back the German advance, signs are accumulating that the nearest of the Asiatic nations—Turkey—is in immediate danger of invasion by the Nazi forces.

Germans Forestalled

As far as Britain is concerned the great menace in a German break-through in Russia is that it might throw open the road to India. That road, in its most direct form, passes by land through Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan. In the World War, the occupation of Baghdad by the British in March 1917, after the collapse of Russia, was primarily to block further German advance in the direction of India.

To prevent such action on this occasion, the Germans had been active in both Iraq and Iran, trying to get both states to shake off British influence. Their activities were forestalled when the British, only two weeks after the Gailani pro-Nazi coup, began landing troops at Basra and continued landing them until Britain had Iraq completely under military control. By this move the British were secure at Baghdad and Basra, two key points to Asia that earlier had figured so prominently in Germany's future plans, centering upon the Berlin-Baghdad railway, that they were partly instrumental in forcing on the World War.

Control of Iraq, however, only closes one gateway to Asia and India. Another, if more difficult one, is forced open if the Germans, breaking through across the Dnieper, enter the Caucasus and so gain a new corridor to India through Iran by way of the Persian Gulf and by way of the Afghan border.

It is to block this secondary key to Asia that the Anglo-Russian move has assumed control of Iran, while the Germans are yet too distant to prevent the operation.

No Action on Turkey

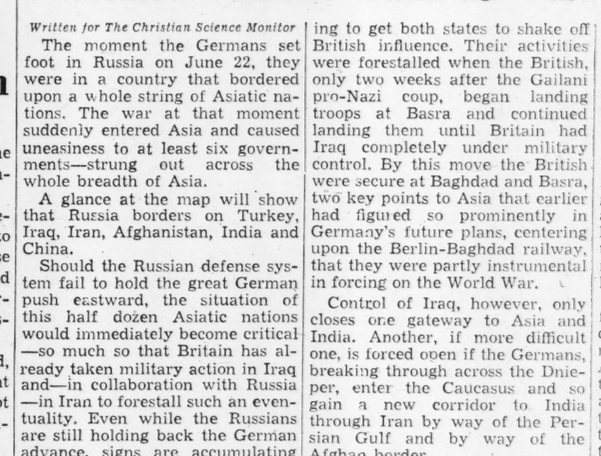
So far, however, neither Britain nor Russia has taken forehanded action to secure that first and westernmost gateway to Asia—Turkey—the most immediately threatened of all the Asiatic nations. British military control over Syria, obtained with surrender of the Vichy French last July, covers Iraq's western flank, but otherwise the presence of German armies on the Turkish-Bulgarian frontier, around the western Black Sea shores and on many of the Aegean islands, leaves this relatively weak nation largely at the mercy of the German war machine.

Even so, with control of both Iran and Iraq, Britain and Russia between them might bring considerable pressure to bear on the Turkish situation.

Control of Iran, which has now been assured, places in British and Russian hands both the great water gate to India by the Persian Gulf and the land gate through the Khyber Pass into Afghanistan and thence to northern India, or the road through Baluchistan to the lower Indus.

With Iraq and Iran held, therefore, Britain is in a position to close Germany's main roads to the more distant Asiatic nations of Afghanistan, India, and China and to operate a flank attack against any German advance eastward through Russia. Even so, none of these Asiatic countries is in a position to consider itself properly secure if the Russians fail to hold the Germans in check.

Russia: Threshold to Asia



By a Staff Artist

Potential Extent of Reich's Control

Black line shows how control of Russia by Germany would give the Nazis direct access to a string of nations stretched all the way across Asia.

Move to Censure Isolationist Groups Tabled by V. F. W.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28 (AP)—The Veterans of Foreign Wars has come through the first flareup of its 42nd National Encampment by tabling a resolution to censure "any and all organizations" attempting to undermine U. S. foreign policy.

The action followed a plea to President Roosevelt to outlaw jurisdictional strikes in defense industries as un-American and to forfeit exemption of defense employees from Selective Service if they strike.

The veterans also unanimously called upon the President to dispense with services of Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins because she "has demonstrated her lack of ability to handle the position she holds." They petitioned Congress to declare the Communist Party a nonpolitical organization and bar it from the ballot.

Louis E. Starr, Oregon Department Commander, set off the foreign policy controversy yesterday by offering the censure resolution with a favorable report on it by the V. F. W. Americanization Committee which he heads.

The resolution cited the accusation of National Commander Joseph C. Menendez that "certain organizations" were failing to cooperate with the Government on national policy.

Mr. Menendez recently suspended Earl Southard, Illinois Department Commander and Secretary of the Citizens Keep Out of War Committee, on charges of disloyalty to his oath of allegiance to the Government. Mr. Southard seeks to have the convention void the action.

British Hold Main Iranian Doors to Sea

By Edward Kennedy
Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN IRAN, Aug. 27—Delayed—Fighting across flat desert and marshlands in 130-degree heat, Indian troops led by British officers were in control today of Iran's three main outlets to the sea, Khorramshahr, Abadan and Bandar Shapur.

Ever since the Imperial troops crossed into Iran from Basra, Iraq, at dawn Aug. 25, they have been advancing toward the rich Iranian oil fields, still a long way ahead and beyond difficult mountain terrain.

No Iranian planes have interfered with Indian progress. RAF attacks on a Persian airfield caused destruction of numerous planes and it was believed the country's air force was eliminated.

Taking Abadan was not easy. The city lies on an island and the Iranians damaged a ferry connecting it with the mainland. Twice British attacks were turned back by the Iranians, who were equipped with machine-guns, mortars and mountain artillery.

The Colonel commanding the landing of troops on the island by improvised boats was wounded almost the moment he set foot in Abadan. The Iranians fought in the streets throughout Abadan, but its big oil refinery was taken intact.

Troops attacking Bandar Shapur also encountered street fighting, but the Indians soon got the better of their opponents.

Some 700 Iranian prisoners in bright yellowish khaki uniforms already have been sent back by truck to Basra. Iranian casualties appeared to be several hundreds while British losses seemed not so high.

A company of Indian troops was reported landed by airplane in the oil fields to protect British employees of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

The Iranian Navy was destroyed in the first four hours of fighting. two sloops were sunk and the remainder of the fleet of three gunboats and one depot ship were taken after a sharp battle in the Shatt-el-Arab River and the Karun River which runs into it. The Iranian boats were attacked from land as well as from sea.

Indian troops moved downstream from Basra, where the Tigris and Euphrates join to form the broad Shatt-el Arab, after dusk Aug. 24 to start the attack the following morning. Others moved eastward out of Basra during the night across long pontoon bridges.

Admiral Bayendor, head of the Iran Navy, was surprised in his home at Khorrashahr by the attack. He went to an army post, seized a rifle and kept up firing until bullets from a tommy gun killed him. He was accorded full military honors at a funeral which high British officers attended.

Iranian troops offered stiff but short-lived resistance at several points but in Southern Iran the population welcomed the British.

Their welcome was attributed largely to the fact that the inhabitants of this region are Arabs, rather than Iranians, and many resent the present Shah's smashing of the Arab tribal system under which they and their forbears lived for centuries.

Army Assured of Plenty Of Ties and Cap Braid

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—The War Department ordered enough neck ties and cap braid yesterday to supply every man in the Army with two ties and a yard of braid and have some left over.

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Opposition to Nazis Seen Ever Increasing in France

Alexander H. Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Coincident with news of the shooting of Pierre Laval, Marcel Déat, and Col. Pierre Durvy in Versailles yesterday, reports here today told of a rising tide of opposition to the Nazis in Occupied France and the Low Countries that is giving a serious concern to Lieut. Gen. Ernst Schumburg, Commander of the Paris occupation forces, and to Marshal Pétain, Chief of States, in Vichy.

One of these reports has been received by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and declares that "life is becoming increasingly difficult in France." In the main, food supplies consist of oils and vegetables, and there is so little coal available that the heating problem will be "extremely difficult" during the coming winter.

"There is much discontent which is kept beneath the surface by the rigid control of those in charge of the occupation," the report adds.

"France Speaks"

Simultaneous with the release to the press of a digest of the reports to Dr. Butler, Jean Rollin and Albert Grand, one-time staff correspondents for the Havas Agency and later with Reuter's in New York, came out with the first issue of a weekly report called "France Speaks," in which they describe conditions in Occupied and Unoccupied France based on private information they have received.

In their first issue, out today, they see the French people after 14 months under the Nazi heel "emerging from their lethargy and showing the first signs of resistance to the Nazi Army of Occupation and the policy of collaboration of the 'Men of Vichy.'"

They print a partial list of prominent men and women now in Vichy-German prisons, among whom are Jean Levas, Socialist Deputy of the Departement du Nord, and formerly Labor Minister in the Blum Cabinet, and his son; Henri Sellier, member of the Senate and Mayor of Suresnes and also formerly a member of the Blum Government; General Cochet, Army Chief, arrested for having signed and distributed pamphlets voicing his disapproval of the "collaborationist" policy; the head of the Franciscan order of Beyrut; d'Astier de la Vigerie and Melle, son and daughter of the Commander in Chief of the North African Air Corps, for distributing pro-de Gaullist literature; Abbé Scies, a pro-French Alsatian and formerly Deputy Mayor of Strasbourg, and Leonce Corabe, correspondent of the Journal Strasbourg, who was arrested and sent to a concentration camp in Germany for having publicly protested against the reannexation of Alsace by the Germans.

"The people of France feel themselves thrown on their own resources and rely on nothing else," Messrs. Rollin and Grand declare. "(Roman) Catholic, Socialists, and trade unionists alike realize that in addition to insistent appeals to the soldiers and people in the colonies, it is also imperative to call upon the more militant forces in France—to those who alone ask for nothing better than to fight. The fight for national freedom cannot be viewed apart from the larger battle of the Republic for Democracy, for a more just social order, for all the things that the common man has battled for during the past 150 years of history."

Their report gives an outline of the aims of Vice Premier Admiral Jean Darlan, based upon his public speeches. It quotes him as declaring that "collaboration with Germany represents the single and unique course" and as standing for "close economic collaboration."

"The most important point is to supply Germany with the arms she needs to end the war quickly." They quote Admiral Darlan as having declared. "This we have already done to some extent, but not sufficiently up to now; but we will improve in this direction, by such action we shall perhaps preserve the 'moral integrity' of the Nation."

This attitude, it was recalled in other quarters, has made Admiral Darlan "the most hated man in France."

Free French View

Other reports indicate the rapid growth of the Free French movement of Gen. Charles De Gaulle and support dispatches from London that not only was discontent growing throughout the Nazi-occupied countries, but that French men and women particularly were looking toward England and hoping the British would strike at the Germans on the channel coast while Hitler is so deeply involved in Russia.

This same hope was seen growing in New York, where criticism is being voiced at what was called "British inaction." It was charged in this connection that "inaction" was at least in part responsible for the growing "apathy" among the American people with regard to Europe and as giving aid and encouragement to the isolationists and non-interventionists.

Defenders of the British policy, on the other hand, saw this criticism as coming from "arm-chair strategists" and countered with newspaper dispatches showing increased British activity in the air and on the sea, where they declared the war would be won by the British and their allies with a minimum cost of human life, the toll of which would be heavy, they stressed, were an attempt made to effect a landing in France, Belgium, or Holland.

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East Indies: Barrier to Japanese Aggression

Tokyo learns rich Dutch colony is different from Indo-China — New nation is seen emerging.

Fabulously rich in oil, rubber, tin, and other strategic resources, the Netherlands East Indies occupy a vital position in the tense Far East. Japan openly covets these islands. The colonial administrators have astutely resisted Japanese demands. Latest basic developments in the islands are presented in three articles.

By Vanya Oakes
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BATAVIA, Java—Japan, blocked so far in efforts to integrate the Netherlands East Indies into its heralded "New Order in Greater East Asia," has overlooked some basic differences between this stalwart colony and French Indo-China.

What Japan failed to grasp is that a Nation is being born here, a Nation possessing one of the world's rich storehouses of essential raw materials, spread in a great arc across 5,000 miles of the South Pacific, and governed by Dutchmen of formidable character.

Japan knows about the resources of these 5,000 islands with a total area of about 770,000 square miles, but has underestimated the Dutch. Their shrewd persistence caused Japanese negotiators impatiently to call them "stubborn" before Kenkichi Yoshizawa packed up and went back to Japan after failing to win trade concessions.

In Democratic Front

Since then, the Netherlands East Indies have established themselves firmly in the new democratic front now guarding the Far East against further Japanese aggression—the ABCD front of America, Britain, China, and the Dutch East Indies.

Throughout their dealings with these sturdy colonials the Japanese have been handicapped by making a senseless mistake. Whether the lesson is being learned remains to be seen. The Japanese attempted to deal with the Netherlands East Indies as they had with French Indo-China, but ran into a diametrically opposite reception.

The two colonies are alike in one main particular—both of their European homelands have been occupied by Nazi troops. There the similarity ends. A key to the difference may be that the Netherlands Government of Queen Wilhelmina fled to England and carries on the struggle against Nazism, while the French Government at Vichy entrusted its future, and that of its Empire, to compromising with the Nazis.

Confusion in Indo-China

French officials in Indo-China thus did not know what their status was or might be. Confusion resulted, and the Japanese promptly exploited this advantage.

The Netherlands colonies, on the other hand, knew where they stood. Allied to Great Britain, they were at war with Germany. Japan, as Far Eastern member of the Nazi-Fascist Axis, therefore confronted a determined, resourceful, suspicious body of Dutch officials intent on doing nothing to strengthen the Nazis, even indirectly, through concessions to Japan.

There were further fundamental differences which, apparently, the Japanese did not understand before opening negotiations in Batavia. Indo-China had always been absolutely dependent upon France. Sixty per cent of its trade was with France and this was wiped out in a few hours when German troops assumed control of France.

Politically, Indo-China was a child of the "Mother Country," with no pretense at self-administration. All instructions came from Paris; hence, when there were no more instructions, when decisions had to be made on the spot, there arose confusion.

The East Indies

In the Netherlands Indies the situation was, and is, quite otherwise, even though the islands form a colony under a Governor General appointed by the Queen. But there exists a much more developed internal structure, economic and political. No immense percentage of trade was ever with the Netherlands. In 1939, for instance, 19.69 per cent of exports went to America; 16.72 per cent to Singapore; and the Netherlands stood third with 14.68 per cent. The Netherlands led in imports with 20.61 per cent; Japan came next with 18.10 per cent; and America third with 13.57 per cent.

Since there was no topheavy trade with any one country, no violent disruption of the islands' trade followed the catastrophe in Europe.

Much of the trouble in Indo-China has arisen from the fact that the personnel of the official bodies there has been of such mediocre caliber — persons whose main thought was to amass as much as possible in the course of their tour of duty and retire to France. The average businessmen, nine tenths of whom are Corsicans, have an even smaller outlook.

A Different Attitude

During several trips through Indo-China I have met only one official who impressed me as a first-class executive, Gen. Georges Catroux. Formerly Governor General, he is now with the Free French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

In the Netherlands East Indies, fortunately, this has not been the case. Many of the leading men in official and business life were born here, and except for years at college in the Netherlands have made their homes in Asia. Many of them are intensely devoted to the country and its native population of 60,000,000.

For a number of years before the present war the feeling had been gaining momentum that people in the Netherlands East Indies were quite capable of attending to the affairs of the country.

Then came the war, and, although the Queen's Cabinet remained the authentic head of Netherlands Indies' affairs, more and more decisions were made by the local leaders out in the Far East, and authorized afterwards by the London Government. The wartime paraphernalia, for example—import and export restrictions, exchange regulations, etc.—were put into effect in the islands as soon as the Netherlands was invaded.

Offices which had been mere branches were functioning as head offices before the Nazi occupation was completed. So efficient were the local police that within half an hour after German soldiers had crossed the frontier in Europe, Germans in the Indies were under custody. There was never a period of confusion, no collapse of the economic and political structure.

What will be the future status of the islands vis-a-vis the home Government is obviously a matter of conjecture at the moment. But it is clear that there will be a change of status. The change in a sense is already largely completed. As one gentleman enthusiastically said to me, "You are witnessing the change of a colony into a nation."

Soibelman
Fishing Harbor at Batavia in Netherlands Indies

British Controlled

By a Staff Artist

Area Sealed by Royal Navy

French Somaliland, the territorial waters of which are now commanded by British naval units, controls one end of the important Addis Ababa-Djibuti Railway. It is surrounded by British and British-occupied territory.

British Naval Units Control French Somaliland Waters

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 28 (AP)—The Djibuti Radio announced today that four British warships and a flotilla of armed launches and planes have established control over French Somaliland territorial waters.

The speaker said the situation had reached a dramatic point with all French blockade-running launches stopped and their cargoes dumped overboard or seized.

British ships have not left territorial waters of the French East African Colony for 10 days, the radiocast said.

It reported that Djibuti, the chief port of French Somaliland and the Gulf of Aden terminus of the railroad to Addis Ababa, has been cut off from Turba, in the tiny French possession of Sheikh-Said across the Gulf on the Arabian shore, and the near-by British-controlled Perim Island on which it is dependent for its water supply.

The French Somaliland Governor was said to have made another formal protest against the British blockade Monday.

Italian Claims

ROME, Aug. 28 (AP)—The Italian High Command claimed today that Italian torpedo planes damaged a light cruiser and a 12,000-ton auxiliary cruiser of the British Fleet in the Mediterranean.

An attack on Tobruk with a large formation of Italian and German planes in which defense installation and batteries were hit, and the bombing of British positions at the oasis position of Giarabub also were reported.

The British renewed their attacks on Tripoli and Bengasi, the Italians admitted.

RAF Bombs Ships

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 28 (AP)—One Axis vessel was left sinking and another was damaged by a direct hit in a heavy bombing attack by British fliers Aug. 26 on German-Italian craft in the central Mediterranean, the Middle East Royal Air Force Command said last night.

The exact location and tonnage of the ships was not stated.

Raiding Italian planes were chased from British-occupied Malta to Sicily, a communiqué said, where three were shot down. Several other Italian fighters were listed as badly damaged in that action and an S-69 was declared to have been shot down by RAF fighters off Famagusta, Cyprus.

It was also announced in Cairo, that masses of debris were hurled high in the air by a particularly violent explosion and fires flamed near the fort and power station of Tripoli, Libya, in raids Monday night upon Axis bases.

"The Tripoli Harbor and (munitions) dumps near the town were again heavily bombed," a communiqué said.

Bengasi also was a British target and several bombs were reported dropped there on "railway sidings and the enemy encampment." Ships and gasoline supplies were hit at Bardia, the RAF said. Transport concentrations near Rasuenna were declared to have been heavily damaged by South African Air Force fliers Aug. 26.

Swiss Arrest Reds

ZURICH, Switzerland, Aug. 28 (AP)—Numerous Communists were arrested here today for distributing propaganda.

Nazis Find Their 'Conscience,' Voice of Moscow, They Say

BERLIN, Aug. 28 (AP)—The mystery voice which has interspersed hostile and derisive comment into the night news radiocasts of the national radio station, Deutschland Sender, was identified by Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels yesterday as coming from Moscow.

German radio listeners were astonished when pauses in news radiocasts were taken up with expressions such as "don't believe him," "it's all a swindle," and "these are all lies."

In an article in Das Reich, Dr. Goebbels said a direction finger had established that the intruding station was Moscow, operating on the German station's wave-length. He added that the Germans did the same thing during the bombardment of Warsaw (when Russia and Germany were treaty partners.)

To keep Moscow from breaking through, the German radio has adopted counter measures, filling in the pauses by music and other means. The announcing also has been arranged to eliminate the customary phrasing breaks between items.

[The German radio said in a radiocast Sunday that the mystery voice came from a Russian station. Listeners in London have reported that since then the German station has used three announcers reading items in rapid-fire relays and without pauses to crowd out the intruding voice.

Ordinary household sets in England receive German programs almost as well as they do those of the BBC and English programs are heard easily in Germany. Sometimes there is such severe interference on radiocasts of one or the other that they are almost blotted out.

One of the recent radio accidents was in the radiocast abroad of Prime Minister Churchill's speech Sunday. In the radiocast a burst of a woman's laughter was heard just before Mr. Churchill started to speak. The BBC said it came from crossed land lines to the short wave station and was not heard in England.]

Warning to Greeks

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—The German wireless radiocast today an Athens dispatch declaring that persons setting fire to Greek forests, either intentionally or by accident, would be sentenced to capital punishment.

Every endangerment of the already scanty timber supply of Axis-conquered Greece, the radiocaster said, would henceforth be regarded as an act of sabotage against reconstruction.

Belgian Reds Curbed

BERLIN, Aug. 28 (AP)—The German news agency, DNB, reported yesterday from Brussels that the German military commander there had confiscated by decree all property of the Communist Party in occupied Belgium and prohibited formation of any groups to promote Bolshevist aims.

Execution Ordered

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 28 (AP)—One Communist was sentenced summarily to execution by a secret court yesterday and a number of others received long prison terms after a French assassin shot down former Premier Pierre Laval and Marcel Deat.

It was not disclosed whether there was any connection, but German military authorities last week decreed capital punishment for hostages if violence continued in the occupied zone.

The name of the condemned Communist was not disclosed. The others were described as a Russian and three Frenchmen, condemned to seven to fifteen years at hard labor for posting Communist tracts.

At the same time the French and Germans started hunting British parachutists, whom they are trying to blame for the increasing sabotage and terrorism in the Paris area and elsewhere.

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Report Favors $30 Monthly To All Unemployed Over 60

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—A special Senate Committee recommended to Congress today liberalization of the Social Security Laws to provide minimum old age pensions of $30 monthly to all unemployed persons over the age of 60.

The Committee also proposed that old age insurance benefits begin at a $30 monthly minimum and that combined employer-employee pay-roll taxes be boosted to 6 per cent by Jan. 1, 1944, a level which would not be reached under present law until Jan. 1, 1949. At present employers and employees each pay 1 per cent.

The extended benefits urged by the Committee, named to investigate the Government's old age pension setup, would cost an estimated $4,000,000,000 annually.

Under present law, the age minimum for pension and insurance beneficiaries is 65. The pensions vary by states, and in 1940 ranged from $3.89 monthly in Arkansas to $18.94 in California. Committee records said insurance benefits averaged $20.48 monthly.

The proposed new pension minimum would rise from $20 effective next July 1 to the $30 figure in 1944. It should be paid, the Committee said, to "every American citizen who has retired from gainful employment at or after the age of 60," unless he is receiving Federal old-age insurance benefits or is covered by the 1940 Railroad Retirement Act.

The Committee also recommended extension of old-age and survivors' insurance to provide for universal coverage and that all groups within the extended coverage start paying taxes Jan. 1, 1943. An immediate investigation was urged to devise a plan to embrace self-employed groups, farmers and farm workers and employees of all Government subdivisions — the main classifications not now covered.

The majority report was signed by Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California, the Chairman; Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., (Prog) of Wisconsin, and Senator Thomas (R) of Idaho.

Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island, in his minority report, said that the proposal would involve the expenditure of $3,000,000,000 more than the amount now being provided by the Federal Government. He estimated the present amount at $220,000,000.

The majority plan contemplated a population of 15,000,000 persons over 60 in 1945. Eliminating aliens, an estimated 3,000,000 employed beyond the age of 60, and other groups, the Committee estimated 10,000,000 would qualify as beneficiaries.

At a national income level of $100,000,000,000 the Committee estimated present coverage would bring in $2,600,000,000 with a total 6 per cent pay roll tax; public employees $500,000,000; a 3 per cent tax on self-employed, $300,000,000 and farm groups $600,000,000.

The Committee recommended that the liberalized benefits start at $20 monthly on July 1, 1942 and remain at that figure until Jan. 1, 1944.

The proposal also would liberalize indirectly the benefits to widows under 60 with children under 18. Under the present law such widows with one or more children cannot get an allowance more than double that of the husband's primary benefit.

"Thus," said the report, "a widow with three children whose husband's benefit would have been the minimum of $10, could not receive more than $20, a sum totally insufficient for her support and generally far below that to which most relief laws would entitle her. Now, if the minimum primary benefit were increased to $30 monthly her allowance would automatically rise to $60."

Wonders of Research: Metals From Space?

Giant meteor that fell in prehistoric age may be sought to provide vital war minerals.

By Max K. Gilstrap
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A huge blazing meteor that buried itself beneath Arizona's painted deserts near Canyon Diablo in prehistoric times may soon become the objective of one of the United States Government's most spectacular searches for essential minerals—nickel, iridium and platinum—needed for national defense.

As yet no one has seen this mysterious sky wanderer which fell, Indian legends report, in a burst of flames many moons ago to embed itself beneath a yawning crater a mile wide and 300 feet deep. But hundreds of meteor fragments around the crater and many drilling operations give evidence of this metallic body whose size, geologists figure, may approach 10,000,000 tons.

If estimates are correct, a meteor of this proportion would yield 700,000 tons of nickel or enough to last the Nation perhaps 10 years. To this figure Vincent W. Vandiver, a Government geologist, adds the alluring report that the meteor possibly contains $1,000,000,000 worth of platinum and iridium. Most of the remainder is thought to be iron.

For many years there was a controversy as to what caused the Canyon Diablo Crater. From all appearances—especially when viewed from an airplane—it resembles a volcanic crater with walls several hundred feet high. However, it is not a part of any mountain and there is not enough lava to justify the belief that it is a volcano.

Just where the meteor theory originated is not known but it was already well-established when Daniel Moreau Barringer—the first man seriously to exploit the mining possibilities—heard of the place prior to the World War. Since that time over $5,000,000 has been spent to find and recover the buried meteor.

For years a fruitless search to locate it was carried on by drilling within the crater itself. Then geologists and astronomers came to believe that the meteor must have entered the earth at an angle. Following out this theory the United States Smelting and Refining Corporation sank some drills outside the crater and found evidence that it lies over 700 feet beneath the earth's surface some 1400 feet south of the crater rim. Work of sinking a shaft to the meteor and tapping its fabulous wealth is now being contemplated.

Animal Supersonics

It has long been known by natural scientists that animals hear sounds too high-pitched for the human ears. This fact is perhaps best illustrated in manufactured whistles which summon dogs with sounds unheard by the persons using them.

Evidence of this phenomenon has been noticed particularly by close students of nature who have watched and listened to certain birds like the Hermit Thrush in full song. As the Thrushes' limpid rhapsody spirals upward higher and higher it finally becomes inaudible, but the throat of the bird still moves, undoubtedly to carry his theme beyond the range of human hearing.

Another example is found in the recent work completed by two Harvard natural scientists, Dr. James Gould and Dr. Clifford Morgan. By experimenting with bats, they found that these creatures emit sounds far above the range of human hearing and that they use these vibrations to ascertain the presence of obstructing objects by listening to the echo of their uttered squeaks.

Carrying their work further, the Harvard sound experts have now experimented with rats, and their latest findings, reported in "Science," include the following:

By training rats to give certain responses to different sounds, they were found to hear about equally with a human being at 8,000 sound vibrations a second (about four octaves above middle C on the piano), but above that their hearing improved to reach its best at 40,000 waves, which is about 20,000 vibrations beyond the range of the average human ear.

Of other animals so far studied only the bat shows signs of possessing a similar range of auditory sensitivity. Evidence has recently been found that the bat hears from 1,000 to 98,000 vibrations a second and the rat's hearing may have a wider range than this.

'Thirty Days Hath . . .'

In a barber shop this writer recently saw the most recent change that has been made in the present-day calendar for the convenience of mankind. The figures and words on this calendar had been reversed so that customers could read them in the mirror.

But such a "change" in the modern calendar offers little satisfaction to those who point out the deficiencies in this institution which has undergone constant revisions since its inception some 9,000 years ago. Today's calendar, they say, still labors under the blight of old foibles and should again be revised to be more in accord with the world's tempo and mood. February, for instance is an abnormally short month; holidays jump around like grasshoppers; weekly pay days rarely arrive at the same time the monthly bills are due; or take March 1, for example, which can come on any day of the week in regular years and is pushed back one day by the introduction of Leap Year.

Aside from the merely matters of personal inconveniences the calendar critics say that its shortcomings throw a wrench into the smooth operation of business and industry especially needful to facilitate production in the present emergency.

To dispose of the present difficulties the World Calendar Association proposes a calendar which they say represents an improvement over the present Gregorian calendar yet retains all of its advantages.

Briefly their calendar would divide the year into four quarters of 91 days each and leave one extra "World Holiday" to be celebrated at the end of December. Based on a 12-months year each quarter would include three months, the first month of each quarter to contain 31 days and the other two 30 days each. This would give January, April, July and October 31 days each, the rest of the months 30 days each.

Every quarter would begin on a Sunday commonly accepted as the first day of the week and the same date of the month would come on the same day of the week every year. The national holidays of every country could come on Mondays thus providing desirable long week ends and Leap Year's 29, would be placed at the end of June and be a World Holiday.

Research Briefs

Seawater Magnesium — Out of Davy Jones' locker comes an addition to the seawater gold recently reported in this column. This time it's seawater magnesium which is being recovered in such quantities that the United States and Britain now equal and will presently surpass Germany in the production of this strategic metal, according to Dr. R. H. Harrington, metallurgist in the General Electric Research Laboratory.

Night Photography—For several years picture-taking in the dark with infra-red rays too long to affect the eye, has been a common laboratory procedure. But now a special flash bulb will soon be placed on the market by the Wabash Phtolamp Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., to permit any photographer to take such pictures.

Reported by Science Service, it is described as a timely instrument for use in case of possible blackouts since pictures can be taken without visible flashes of light. Other uses include the snapping of wildlife pictures without disturbing the animals and picture-taking in theaters and similar places.

TWA

Will Defense Metals Be Sought Here?

Famous meteor crater near Canyon Diablo, Arizona, as seen from a sister ship of the transcontinental airliner in the foreground.

'Shooting Stars'

Technically a meteor is the phenomenon one sees in the sky and a meteorite is the object found after the fall.

Meteors which travel from 10 to 40 miles a second normally begin glowing about 60 miles above the earth due to the friction of the air but lose their ball-and-fire appearance several miles before reaching the earth as they are slowed down to a free-falling body.

There is no authentic instance of a meteorite being too hot to handle when picked up immediately after falling.

Of the two known kinds of meteorites—stony and metallic—the latter is most common and easier to distinguish. The origin of either is still uncertain.

Detonations accompanying the fall of a spectacular meteor do not mean that the body has burst but may be from a shock wave, similar to the "crack" produced by a bullet traveling faster than the velocity of sound.

Thousands of meteors fall on the earth annually and some of their flights may be observed in the daytime.

Konoye Sends Personal Note To President on Tokyo Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug 22—Premier Prince Konoye of Japan today sent a personal message to President Roosevelt in an effort to calm growing Amercian-Japanese tension and to avert possible hostilities in the Far East.

Presented to the President by Japanese Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura, the note is believed to be conciliatory in nature and not to set forth any irrevocable Japanese stand which might cause a further deterioration in the relations of the two countries.

Questioned by newspapermen on the contents of the note, Ambassador Nomura was noncommittal but did say, in reply to a question, that the note did not warn that Japan would not permit the United States to ship war material, particularly oil and warplanes, to the Soviet Union by way of the Siberian port of Vladivostok.

Asked point blank if Japan intended to prevent such shipments, the Ambassador said that he had not been informed to that effect.

The importance of the note was signalized by the fact that the Ambassador, who had been scheduled to confer with the President for 15 minutes, stayed in the President's office for more than 45 minutes. He was accompanied by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who had preceded him into the White House office by 15 minutes.

Crux of Situation

The Far Eastern situation, which the Japanese note is seen as intended to ease, has recently revolved primarily around the American intention to supply the Soviet Union, particularly, it is believed, by way of Vladivostok.

Mr. Koh Ishii, the official Japanese Government spokesman, has intimated that any such American attempt would be viewed as a very serious matter in Tokyo and there have been additional suggestions that Japan might find it expedient to close off the Japanese territorial waters through which such supplies would go.

On the other hand, Washington has shown every intention of utilizing its right to the freedom of the seas as it sees fit in connection with supplies to Russia. This has led to what some persons believe may be a future deadlock between the United States and Japan.

Although the Roosevelt-Nomura conference was behind closed doors, it is thought likely here that the President assured the Ambassador of two American objectives:

1. A determination not to be prevented from aiding Russia.
2. An assurance that the goods to be sent to Russia are intended for use against Germany and will in no wise menace Japan.

It is pointed out, moreover, that the question of shipments to Vladivostok may soon become academic until next spring, since ice forms in the region in fall, making shipments hazardous. It is for this reason that some observers here believe that the Japanese will not precipitate a crisis with the United States over a question which nature will settle within a matter of weeks.

Probable Course

Furthermore, there is reason to hold that the Japanese will remain undetermined as to the course to follow until there is better evidence as to the final outcome of Russo-German hostilities. If Russia holds out until winter and maintains its Far Eastern armies reasonably intact, it is thought likely that Japan will not take a step which might conceivably bring it into conflict with Russia, the United States and Great Britain.

Moscow has already taken a firm stand on the question of Japanese interference with Russian-bound shipments from the United States, the Soviet Government having warned Tokyo that any such interference would be considered an unfriendly act.

Only yesterday Secretary of State Cordell Hull rejected informal Japanese complaints over the shipment of war material to Vladivostok.

Secretary Hull, who remained with the President for a quarter of an hour after Ambassador Nomura had left, characterized the three-man meeting as "very interesting" and said that it may be followed by others.

He said that "it was a general exchange of ideas and information relating to numerous matters pending between the two governments."

The Secretary pointed up the importance of the conversation, saying that the President is personally negotiating with the Ambassador on the subject of American-Japanese relations.

False Optimism Hit By 'Defend America'

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—In a statement declaring that the Battle of the Atlantic was far from won, the Committee to Defend America declared that Americans were being lulled into a false optimism by "periodic decreases in the sinking of Allied shipping by German raiders."

"A thorough test has demonstrated that use of the United States for 'patrol' service is not enough," the Committee said. "Our naval vessels must be used for convoys, with all the shooting implications that go with convoys. . . .

"The time has come for the United States to use its naval and air forces to take over the Atlantic, with orders to shoot on sight German naval and aircraft of all kinds."

Defense Gets a New Song

© Harris & Ewing

Winner Gets Prize for Song

Mrs. Dana C. Backus, chairman of the song contest conducted by the Women's Division of the Committee to Defend America, presents the $300 first prize to the composer of the winning song, "Me, and My Uncle Sam." William A. Dillon of Ithaca, N. Y. First copies of the song off the press were presented to Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House.

Soups in Envelopes, Bags, and Cartons Offered in Grocers' Call to Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—"And send three packages of vegetable soup," is rapidly becoming a familiar item on Mrs. Smith's order to her favorite grocer. For, dehydrated foods, ranging all the way from complete casserole meals to a cup of hot chocolate, are rapidly growing in favor with the American housewife. This was revealed at the National Food Distributors Association meeting in Chicago, Aug. 20 to 23.

Noodle, vegetable, and chicken soup mixes packed in paper and cellophane envelopes and bags and in cartons, as well as other complete meal mixtures requiring only the addition of water or milk and a few minutes of cooking time, were displayed in abundance at the trade show. Relief from peeling apples for America's favorite pie is offered housewives in dried apples sold in convenient packages.

Dehydrated foods, officials point out, have come into the limelight considerably during the past year because large quantities of dried eggs, milk, soups, fruits, vegetables, and other foods are being shipped abroad and are also being purchased by the Army.

Soy beans, judging by their abundance in the exhibits, are rapidly becoming an important food item. They are offered as a confection comparable to salted nuts in roasted soy beans and also appear in soy bean flour extensively used for bread, cakes, and crackers, in soy bean oil used in salad dressings, shortening, and margarine, and also in cereals, drinks, and canned products. Authorities point to the soy bean as a valuable food product to supplement possible shortages because it is high in food value, inexpensive, and easy to raise.

Potato meal, previously used solely in the commercial and institutional field for cooking, is now put up in conventient package form for the housewife. Dried California figs are also offered on a nationwide scale for the first time as a year-round item.

'Ascap' Releases Music For Army Camps' Use

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—Gene Buck, President of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, gave Thomas A. Watson, Chairman of the Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy, Inc., a release on the entire catalogue of "Ascap" music for use in amateur shows staged by the men in Army camps.

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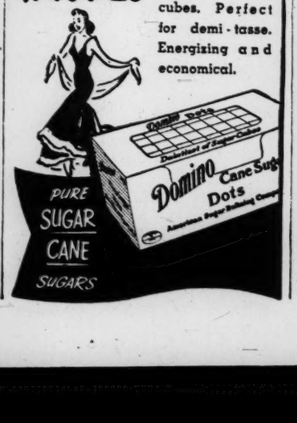

Canada Is Pleased by Work Of Premier on British Visit

By Morris McDougall
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The daily dispatches on Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's round of activities in Britain are bringing increased satisfaction to the people of Canada.

This is apparent from newspaper comments and from what one hears in everyday contacts. The uneasy suspicion that in the absence of an Imperial War Council like the one that existed in the last war there was a lack of unity in the general direction of the Commonwealth's war effort is being removed. It has become clear that for the present at least there will not be a Supreme War Council, attended by Dominion Prime Ministers sitting in London, but what people here are saying is, if Mr. Churchill does not think such a body necessary, what more is there to say? He bears the load of responsibility and enjoys the full confidence of all Nations of the Commonwealth.

What is felt here is that they are working out in London a practical means of communication between British and Dominion Governments which may fit in better with present-day conditions than the Imperial War Council of 25 years ago.

Premier Robert G. Menzies of Australia has been in London, so has Premier Peter Fraser of New Zealand, now in the United States. These statesmen of the South Pacific Dominions have given the benefit of their information and advice to the War Cabinet in London and have received a first-hand knowledge of the situation at the British battlefront that is and will be invaluable to them in the conduct of the war effort of their own Nations.

With the clouds overhanging the South Pacific they may be kept close to their own shores for an indefinite period, just as Field Marshal Jan C. Smuts of South Africa has been held to his own continent where his forces are operating as far North as Egypt and the Libyan desert.

Greater Responsibilities

The Premiers of the Dominions are faced with greater responsibilities and heavier tasks than in the last war. This is not due to any change in status through the Statute of Westminster. It comes from the nature of the war itself. The areas of warfare have widened. Australia and New Zealand have a potential enemy which is getting uncomfortably close.

South Africa in the last war was engaged in the fairly simple task of defeating the armies of the South West and South East Arican colonies of Germany. In this war its forces by land and air in North Africa are almost certain to take part in major campaigns. Canada has to keep its eyes on the Pacific as well as the Atlantic.

In this war it is not simply a case of training troops and dispatching them overseas to the European battlefields. The production of war equipment is on a much more varied and far larger scale. All the Dominions are carrying out important air training schemes. In the case of Canada the plan is the Nation's major contribution to the allied war effort.

All this makes the continued presence of the Premiers all the more necessary in their own countries, though it does not lessen the need of constant consultation and unity in the general direction of the allied war effort.

Close Collaboration

Communication between London and Ottawa has been close and continuous. Prime Minister King has said in Britain that after consultation with Prime Minister Churchill and other leaders he has been struck by the completeness and accuracy of the information that has been given the Canadian Government by cable.

Seven other Canadian cabinet ministers including heads of active service departments and of the supply department have visited Britain at different times and have consulted with British officials on matters relating to their duties and on the general war situation.

The Canadian Prime Minister himself will most likely make further visits to Britain when opportunity opens or the occasion demands. An Imperial Conference may be called some time but Canadians are comforted by the assurance that there is no slack line between this country and Britain.

Parliament when it reconvenes in Ottawa will not have to take up its time in discussion of questions on which the Prime Minister can announce that complete agreement exists with the British Government. No time will be lost in debating about whether there should be an imperial war body or not. The position of the Vichy Minister at Ottawa is another subject which has been already answered. He is "staying for the time being." When he goes if ever will depend on a mutual agreement with the British Government.

The people of this country are undoubtedly pleased that the Prime Minister has explained to the troops why they have been held inactive in Britain. Authoritative word has been given out before that the Canadian Government is not holding any string on the movement of Canadian troops. They can be sent to any theater of war where their services could be used to the best advantage.

As Prime Minister King explained, Mr. Churchill had said to him he hoped he realized "the reason the Canadians had been kept here was because he and his colleagues considered Britain the most important theater of operations in the world."

The troops have been a little annoyed that Australians, New Zealanders as well as British and Indians have seen considerable service in the Middle East while they have not "shot a gun in anger." The feeling is natural enougn. Satisfaction is also felt that the Prime Minister through his press interview has been able to tell those who might still be under a misapprehension that Canada is not selling to Britain for "cash on the barrel head." Even those papers who have been most critical of the Prime Minister are agreeing that his prestige will be enhanced by his visit to Britain.

The most important effect of the Prime Minister's visit will come from the free and frank discussions he has been having with the British War Cabinet and leading officials. As brothers in arms faced by a common and deadly peril, they have undoubtedly held back nothing. Not only has full information been given and received, but from this information Prime Minister King will be able to see with the clarity that can come only from first hand knowledge gained under the shadow of the guns in what ways Canada's war effort can be directed into the most effective channels.

Every Canadian Cabinet Minister that has visited Britain in wartime has returned to Canada with a new inspiration and determination. The Prime Minister will be no exception.

Texas RAF Pilot Bags His Sixth And Seventh Nazi Planes

LONDON, Aug. 28 (AP)—A Texas sharpshooter, who knocked his first two German bombers out of the sky as a groundling with one machine gun, bagged his sixth and seventh Nazi planes yesterday and returned to his base.

The Air Ministry said Pilot Officer William Robert Dunn, of Houston, Texas, was wounded, but was able to land safely with the two Eagle squadrons which swept over France with scores of RAF fighters.

His nearest rival in the Eagle Squadron is G. A. Daymond, of Great Falls, Mont., credited with three.

Ten German fighters were destroyed in the day's sweep, the Air Ministry said.

Before joining the Eagle Squadron, Pilot Dunn grabbed a machine gun and brought down two German bombers during a dive attack last fall on the camp where he was serving with a Canadian infantry regiment.

'Chapman Court' Approved

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—The name "Chapman Court" was approved yesterday by John M. Carmody, Federal Works Administrator, for a 300-dwelling housing project at Rantoul, Ill., honoring Master Sergeant Harry A. Chapman, airman in the World War who received the Cheney award for heroism in the U. S. dirigible "Roma" disaster.

New York Studies Gasoline Savings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Grover A. Whalen, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's investigator of ways and means to conserve gasoline in New York City, had before him today a scheme to revise operation methods of the city's 12,000 taxicabs designed to save 18,000,000 gallons presented by Benjamin Botwinick, Director of the Taxicab Bureau of New York.

Mr. Botwinick proposed that all cabs in the city be put on a one-shift-a-day basis instead of the double shift worked by fleet-owned cabs. He would also eliminate so far as possible taxicab trips that bring in no revenue—cruising, trips back and forth to garages—and would stagger the hours of cabs.

Mr. Whalen said the whole question would be examined closely before any action was taken and announced that there was plenty of gasoline on hand for Labor Day week-end motorists. Meanwhile a schedule of fair maximum retail service station prices for "regular gasoline" was issued by the Office of the Price Administration and Civilian Supply in Washington. The price fixed for New York was 18.9 cents a gallon.

Gasoline Price 'Ceilings' in East

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 28

The tank wagon price for regular gasoline in 40 eastern cities and the schedule of fair maximum retail service station prices announced by Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, follow:

Location	Wagon Price	Station Price
Portland, Maine	9.6	13.1
Manchester, N. H.	10.6	20.1
Burlington, Vt.	10.2	19.7
Boston, Mass.	9.2	17.7
Worcester, Mass.	9.8	18.3
Springfield, Mass.	10.1	18.6
Cambridge, Mass.	9.2	17.7
Fall River, Mass.	9.3	17.8
New Bedford, Mass.	9.7	18.2
Somerville, Mass.	9.2	17.7
Lowell, Mass.	9.7	18.2
Pittsfield, Mass.	9.8	18.3
Providence, R. I.	9.3	17.8
Hartford, Conn.	9.9	18.4
New Haven, Conn.	9.3	17.8
Bridgeport, Conn.	9.3	17.8
New York, N. Y.	9.4	18.9
Buffalo, N. Y.	9.5	19.0
Rochester, N. Y.	10.1	19.6
Syracuse, N. Y.	9.8	19.1
Yonkers, N. Y.	9.4	18.9
Albany, N. Y.	9.2	18.7
Utica, N. Y.	10.2	19.7
Newark, N. J.	9.0	17.5
Jersey City, N. J.	9.0	17.5
Paterson, N. J.	9.0	17.5
Trenton, N. J.	9.0	17.5
Camden, N. J.	9.0	17.5
Elizabeth, N. J.	9.0	17.5
Philadelphia, Pa.	9.0	18.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.	9.5	19.0
Scranton, Pa.	9.5	19.0
Erie, Pa.	9.5	19.0
Reading, Pa.	9.5	19.0
Hazleton, Pa.	9.5	19.0
Wilmington, Del.	9.0	18.5
Baltimore, Md.	8.75	18.2
Washington, D. C.	9.0	18.5
Richmond, Va.	9.5	20.0
Norfolk, Va.	9.25	19.75

Army's New Anti-Tank Units Block 'Blitz' at Fort Meade

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FT. GEORGE G. MEADE, Md., Aug. 28—America's latest weapons for halting a blitzkrieg in its tracks have just demonstrated their formidable efficiency here in the first public showing of the United States Army's new anti-tank units.

Roaring across rough, shrubby terrain, swarms of self-propelled 75 mm. guns and 37 mm. anti-tank guns, preceded by bantam scout-radio cars and backed by a battery of anti-aircraft guns, "ambushed" a detachment of "enemy" tanks and quickly wiped it out.

Recently organized as a fast-moving, highly mobile addition to the Army's striking power, the anti-tank battalions are designed to hurl themselves into the teeth of an enemy armored tank and literally to blast it to a standstill. Yesterday's demonstration was by a provisional GHQ tank destroyer battalion, one of 22 under formation in Army forts from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Although the demonstration was a tactical one and did not include a test of the way the equipment would stand up under all sorts of terrain and weather conditions, it was adjudged a success by the high-ranking War Department officials before whom it took place and is expected to result in an expansion of the present program.

For Terrific Fire Power

The battalion's fire-power, which equals that of the artillery attached to one whole World War division, consists of 36 75 mm guns, 18 37 mm anti-tank guns, eight 37 anti-aircraft guns and 10 light tanks, each equipped with heavy machine gun fire.

The 75s are mounted on half-tracks—trucks with ordinary front wheels but a tractor-like belt for the two rear wheels to a side—and fire forward over the trucks' engine hood. Certain changes have been made in the mount to make one man to the gun possible. Each of the half-tracks has a machine gun mounted in the rear for anti-aircraft defense.

The 37s were mounted on three types of mobile equipment—two of these being tiny bantam automobiles known officially in the Army as "jeeps," while the third is similar to a "jeep" but with oversize tires, and is known as a "swamp buggy" because of its ability to move in muddy terrain.

On one of the "jeep" types the 37 mm anti-tank gun points forward over the hood and has a sideways swing of 20 degrees. On the other "jeep" the gun is mounted on the rear and can make a complete swing of 360 degrees. The swamp buggy's 37 is pointed forward.

The 75s and 37s are fired only when the vehicle has come to a stop.

"Jeeps" Take Active Part

The battalion has approximately 900 officers and men. It has a total of 63 half-tracks, including 36 mounting 75s, and 27 for towing the anti-aircraft guns and for carrying personnel and equipment.

The 10 tanks, which are used for reconnaissance work, are supplemented by 19 "jeeps" equipped with radios for quick communication with the rest of the battalion.

In the demonstration yesterday, several "jeeps" appeared and were hidden behind trees while their crews awaited the appearance of the tanks. As soon as the latter emerged in the distance, the news was radioed to battalion headquarters, which ordered the 75s and 37s forward. An advance detachment of "jeeps" soon joined the reconnaissance units which were now firing on the rumbling tanks.

Within several minutes, the immense half-tracks, carrying their powerful 75s and flanked by more scurrying "jeeps," arrived. While some stopped to fire point blank at the tanks, others encircled a near-by hill, ambushing the advance tanks and lying in wait for the rest.

When completely equipped and organized, each anti-tank batallion will be supplied with four reconnaissance planes, which will watch for enemy tank movements and signal them to the ground by blowing a piercing siren.

Royalty Rides in Army 'Jeep'

Wide World

The Duke of Kent Turns Driver on Inspection Trip

During a visit to the plant of the Glenn L. Martin Company in Baltimore, Md., this week, the Duke of Kent took the wheel of a United States Army "jeep," as shown above. On the Duke's left is Col. Herbert Lawes, Commandant of Fort Holabird.

U. S. Fulfills Its Promise, Draftee Gets Old Job Back

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 — The Federal Government, in what was said to be the first case of its kind in the Nation, today made good its promise to draftees that they would get their regular jobs back when their Army service was over.

Sylvester Carra, of Brooklyn, a selectee discharged from the Army because he was needed at home following his father's passing, went to his old employer, Grossman Shoes, Inc., and asked for his old job back. He had been assistant foreman. A firm official said the post had been eliminated and added that he couldn't put Mr. Carra at another job because that would violate union technicalities.

The matter was placed in the hands of United States Attorney Harold M. Kennedy who subpoenaed the firm President and explained that the Selective Service Law provides that employers shall return discharged draftees to the positions they held at the time of their induction and that the United States Attorney in the draftee's district shall appear as attorney for the draftee if he has trouble obtaining his job.

After several conferences the company agreed to restore Mr. Carra to the payroll at his old salary until such time as he could find other work, and if no work was found to keep the salary going. Mr. Kennedy praised the firm's action in abiding by the Selective Service Act.

"They have set a fine example for other employers," he declared. "It is an important contribution to morale and should be welcomed by the men in the camps."

Col. Arthur V. McDermott, Manhattan Selective Service Director, said the only time the job could be refused was when the employer's circumstances had been so changed as to make it impossible or unreasonable to restore it.

Fire Engines Must Sacrifice Gadgets

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—The glittering American fire engine will have to sacrifice some of its dazzling gadgets in the interest of defense.

OPM officials said today that fire engine manufacturers already had agreed to curtail their use of scarce materials, but that they were going to be called in soon for discussions of further economies.

Among the items to be eliminated from future models are big brass bells, brass handrails, aluminum trim and radiator grills, aluminum extension ladders and stainless steel tanks.

Defense officials assured manufacturers, however, there would be no restrictions on red paint.

Defense Fails To End Far West Migrant Problem

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28 (AP)—Defense industry has drawn so many agricultural workers from the fields that farmers on the Pacific Coast are suffering from a distinct shortage of labor, but it hasn't solved the old bugaboo of the migrant problem, L. I. Hewes, Jr., Regional Farm Security Administrator, said today.

Migrants are pouring into California at a rate equal to the human flood of 1937. Some 40,000 people migrated into the State last month, seeking manual labor. But most of them congregated in the cities to work in factories, shipyards and other defense industries.

Meanwhile, farmers all the way from Okanogan in northern Washington to Los Angeles in southern California have been reporting they couldn't get enough help to harvest crops.

"But," Mr. Hewes says, "while defense is having an unsettling effect on agricultural labor, any conception that defense work has ended the migrant problem is contrary to the truth."

Figures from the California border influx show a steady rise in recent months. More people of that type are crossing the border than at any time.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW
Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts
First Sunday.
Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m) 17.75mc (16.9m). Chimes radiocast 9:15 a. m. Service at 9:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Evening, beginning Sept. 7. Chimes radiocast 6 p. m. Service 6:30 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
The Christian Science Monitor Tower News
Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Repeated by Transcription from Studio of WRUL.
Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 5:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Mondays to Fridays, 15.13mc (19.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
The Christian Science Monitor Views the News
Saturdays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 2:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Christian Science Programs
Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m).
Third Saturday's, 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Note—To convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time, add 5 hours and 1 hour additional for British Summer Time.

Bach and Mozart Works Featured in New Recordings

Review of Recordings

Audible literature has been enhanced during the past few weeks if only for the recordings of Mozart and Bach that have been released.

Take the Mozart, for instance, which chalks up to three symphonies and a concerto, in the major waxed items. Sir Thomas Beecham has conducted the Symphony No. 39, in E Flat (K. 543), with the London Philharmonic Orchestra, three Columbia disks, and Dr. Serge Koussevitzky had made the pair of Symphonies No. 34, in C Major, and the No. 29, in A Major, with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, six Victor disks. Both are excellently played and recorded albums. If you asked us to pick the best we could only throw up our hands. It's a conductor's choice purely.

The Mozart Concerto No. 20, in D minor (K. 466), is from the Viennese period. It contains sound workmanship and is played by José Iturbi who has made a reputation for himself in playing the piano works of this composer. Mr. Iturbi also conducts the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra in the traditional style of the Mozart period, which was from the keyboard. The eighth, and final, side carries the nicely played Overture to the opera, "Cosi Fan Tutte," done by Sir Adrian Boult and the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra.

On the Bach side of the ledger our first choice goes to the "Song of the Bach Family," a Columbia album sung by Ernst Wolff, baritone, accompanying himself at the piano. These are the songs of a musically gifted family and include such noteworthy items as the elder Bach's "Willst du Dein Herz," a song said to have been composed while courting his second wife, and the tender "O Jesulein süss, O Jesulein mild"; the son Carl Philipp's "Phoenix"; and Johann Christoph's "Schön is Mein Madchen." Mr. Wolff is well heard here as in previous albums. Many more perhaps have heard his radio recitals.

E. Power Biggs has made a Victor recording of the great Bach Toccata and Fugue in D minor, on the baroque organ of the Germanic Museum at Harvard University, an instrument with the registration and voicing of Bach's period. This is authentically heard since Bach was a notable organist himself and is believed to have done much composing at a keyboard similar to the Harvard instrument. To complete the Bach list, Leopold Stokowski has made an excellent Columbia recording of his orchestration of the elegiacally passionate Bach Chorale, "Mein Jesu, Was For Seelenweh Befallst du in Gethsemane," with the All-American Youth Orchestra.

Among other classical waxings a probable first, and very well done, too, is Genia Nemenoff and Pierre Lubushutz's two piano rendition of the Brahms' Variations on a Theme of Haydn, one of two versions which Brahms wrote. The orchestral version is held to be the prelude to Brahms's symphonic period which led to the First Symphony. This work has long been a favorite with Brahmsians.

Orchestral

Other standard orchestral items include a good recording of Tchaikovsky's "Marche Slave," done by the Clevland Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, conducting, for Columbia; Liszt's "Les Preludes," done by Felix Weingartner with the London Symphony Orchestra, a Columbia two-pocket album; Grieg's "Holberg" Suite, a tribute in ancient classical style to Denmark's great poet and novelist, by the London String Orchestra, Walter Goehr, conducting, a Victor two-pocket album; and Verdi's Preludes to the First and Third Acts of "La Traviata," by Arturo Toscanini and the NBC Symphony Orchestra, for Victor, which discloses an old opera conductor at his best.

Modern Works Noted

For modern works just released, Samuel Barber's "Essay for Orchestra" is to be recommended, a Victor two-pocket album. It is a work in serious vein and current tonality. It was first performed over the air by Arturo Toscanini with the NBC Symphony Orchestra in November, 1938. It is done on records by the Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conducting.

Ravel's "Bolero," done by the Grande Orchestra Symphonique, Piero Coppola, conducting, a Victor two-pocket album evidently made a while ago, is an unfortunate work for records. It depends for its effect upon the monotony of repeated musical phrases first by solo instruments, then in groups, and then by the whole orchestra, with steadily increasing volume. The "release" comes upon the transition from minor to major tonality.

The concert hall imposes no limitations upon such a performance. But in the recording studio there is a limitation to orchestral volume dependent upon what the record groove can hold. Since this is so the only "effect" that the "Bolero" can produce on records, it appears to us, is an anti-climax. Even Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, who with the Boston Symphony Orchestra made what we consider one of the best versions of the "Bolero," was not able to overcome this mechanical limitation. The Parisian version here is performed creditably though there were times when we thought the musicians, especially the horns, were going to "hit" a "clinker" (sour note).

In an effort to get away from the "C" scales familiar in piano practice Bela Bartok, the Rumanian composer, who may be the Czerny of his day, composed a series of practice works for children which he has called "Mikrokosmos" (literally "little world"). Excerpts from this music, which pose all types of musical problems, are nicely played in a three-disk Columbia album by Mr. Bartok who is an excellent pianist.

Chamber Music

As a way of advertising that the Budapest String Quartet is to be heard in a Beethoven quartet series over the air Columbia has released an excellent rendition by this group of the early Quartet No. 2 in G Major, Op. 18, No. 2, three records.

Vocal Releases

It has seemed questionable taste to us to put words to orchestral compositions. The Cazalis setting of Saint-Saens's "Danse Macabre" is, however, well sung by Norman Cordon, baritone, with piano. The vigorous violin phrases set to words make a French patter song out of it. Richard Strauss's "Dream in the Twilight," coupled with it, is beautiful lieder and is well heard in this Victor label. Right from the Edwardian era is a pair of familiar airs from Oscar Straus's "The Chocolate Soldier"—"My Hero," a solo sung nicely by John Charles Thomas, baritone, and a duet, "Sympathy—That Would Be Lovely—Forgive," by Mr. Thomas and Hope Manning, soprano, with Frank Tours's Orchestra, a Victor record.

Giuseppe Lugo, tenor, sings competently, with orchestra, the familiar aria, "Thy Tiny Hand Is Frozen," from Puccini's "La Boheme," coupling with it the principal aria from a lesser Verdi opera, "When the Night Is Calm," from "Luisa Miller," a Victor disk.

Josephine Antoine, soprano, brings two more favorites into the limelight with her excellent singing, for Columbia, of Haydn's "My Mother Bids Me Bind My Hair" and Dvorak's "Songs My Mother Taught Me."

Foreign War 'Vets" Essay Winners

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 28—Three girls and a boy finished in the front ranks of the 1941 $2,000 prize essay contest sponsored throughout the United States, Hawaii and Alaska by the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, it was announced at the annual national encampments of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its auxiliary here today.

Barbara Maurin, of Fergus Falls, Minn., won first prize of $1,000 in cash and a gold medal; Kathryn Mary Kula, of Chicago, Ill., won second place, $500 and a gold medal; Louise Catherine Riggs, of Washington, D. C., won third prize, $250 and a gold medal, and John J. Burke, of Dorchester, Mass., won fourth prize.

Twenty consolation awards, 10 of $10 and 10 of $5, were given in the national finals of the contest entered by about 150,000 high school children during the preliminary stages last autumn.

Wins $1,000

Barbara Maurin

Fergus Falls, Minn., girl who won first prize of cash and a gold medal in the essay contest throughout the United States, Hawaii, and Alaska, sponsored by the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Two other girls finished close to Miss Maurin and received major cash awards and medals. A Dorchester, Mass., boy won fourth prize.

Consul Reports Reich Living Standard Low

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 28 (AP)—The German standard of living is very low and is going lower every day, said Samuel W. Honaker, for seven years American Consul-General in Stuttgart.

"Except for the higher classes, it is practically impossible to obtain what we Americans would regard as necessities," he said in an interview today while on his way to become Consul General at Istanbul, Turkey.

"Textiles, stockings and shoes are no longer obtainable, and even wooden shoes are rationed."

Some Job of Reading; 11,000 Daytona Postcards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—"Having a wonderful time, wish you were here."

Cullen H. Talton, Daytona Beach postmaster, said that 11,000 postcards were counted as they passed through the cancellation machine in one day.

The day previous numbered 8,500. Mr. Talton estimated that half of the cards mailed were of Daytona Beach scenes. Many were comics that depict the beach.

This summer marks one of the most successful tourist seasons in Daytona Beach and from the postmaster's reports the sightseers are writing home about it.

U. S. Seeks Aid To Co-ordinate The Caribbean

Continued from Page 1

progress was being made in these directions:

Priorities—The Office of Production Management is now acting to make priorities really prior; that is, it is issuing new regulations which will compel manufacturers to accept defense orders and actually for the first time the priorities system will contain sufficient teeth to give it bite.

As laid down by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Priorities Director, the stringent orders require all producers to take defense contracts even if such acceptance should prevent or delay deliveries on civilian orders or on defense orders with lower priority ratings.

The significant change which this ruling accomplishes is that heretofore manufacturers, while required to put defense orders first if they took them were not compelled to take defense orders if they chose not to.

Shipping—In a new executive order, President Roosevelt is making it possible for merchant vessels carrying defense supplies to have special port rights in order to facilitate the movement of vital materials. The order authorizes the Maritime Commission to issue warrants giving certain ships priority in the movement of such cargoes.

Precaution — In another executive order the President placed under export control all military equipment, munitions and component parts, machinery, tools and materials or supplies necessary for their manufacture, servicing or operation, which had not been subject to previous proclamation.

The order is frankly designed to keep the Philippine Islands from being used as a trans-shipment point for materials for Japan. Its effect, the White House explained, is to limit the exportation from the Philippines of all the materials referred to in the order and yet at the same time to permit them to flow freely to the Philippines as needed."

Unemployment — The OPM is gravely concerned over the prospect of considerable unemployment resulting from the curtailment of the production of consumer goods caused by shortages of materials needed for defense. Under the direction of Sidney Hillman, the Labor Division of the OPM is making a survey of industrial plants and communities which appear to be hardest hit by defense priorities, and wherever justified and wherever possible efforts will be made to allocate new contracts to areas where unemployment appears most acute or most imminent.

Texas Soldier Gets Two Academy 'Bids'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — A. F. Dancy has a nephew, Private Albert Guy Dancy, member of the Fifteenth Field Artillery at Camp Bullis, Texas, who has been accorded an honor which possibly is unique in history. Private Dancy recently received appointments both to the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., and the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

So far as Private Dancy knows, he is the only man ever to receive simultaneous appointments to the two academies.

He has accepted the Military Academy appointment and will report at West Point soon. He obtained his West Point chance by working up through the ranks, with two years of training at West Point preparatory school at Camp Bullis. On the competitive examination, he made the highest grade in the entire Eighth Corps area.

Meanwhile, he had applied for appointment to Annapolis and had been informed later that he was second alternate on Representative Paul Kilday's list of applicants. However, the man who had first chance at the Naval Academy appointment failed his physical examination, and the first alternate failed the mental examination at the Academy. That left Private Dancy next in line.

New York Free French Move Headquarters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Headquarters of the Free French forces in this country will move this week to the fifth floor of the International Building, Rockefeller Center, Jacques de Siéyes, representative of Gen. Charles de Gaulle in the United States, announced today. The new office will administer the interests of the Free French Government in this country, Mr. de Siéyes said.

French Industry Aids Nazis, Collaboration Splits Nation

Continued from Page 1

was held in Paris at the Grand Palais in the Champs Elysees organized by Dr. Fritz Todt, German engineering expert, in collaboration with the Maison de la Technique. This was followed up by a series of financial and commercial agreements which arranged for the supply by the Germans of the raw materials necessary.

As far as the Exhibition is concerned it was an unqualified success. Its object was to show the French manufacturers the kind of things of which the Germans were in need. Six hundred German industrialists took part and orders running into tens of millions of francs were placed in France.

The interest centered chiefly in the optical, locomotive, automobile, and insurance industries.

In the first case this industry is now working almost 100 per cent for the Nazis with orders amounting to 460,000,000 francs.

The locomotive industry, notably in the Paris suburbs, received capital funds for expansion and improvement in order to take care of an order for 415 heavy locomotives to be completed by the end of 1942 of which 240 were for use on German railways.

But even more important than these was the constitution of a Franco-German Artificial Textile Syndicate. Negotiations between the Thuringischen Zellwollfabrik and the Société France Rayonne resulted in the taking over of almost all of the existing French artificial silk and wool industry and giving the Germans a 33 per cent interest in the new combine which has a capital of 500,000,000 francs. This newly constructed industry is engaged in the manufacture of wool and artificial wool clothes for the Germans. It received permission to use the whole of the raw wool reserves which had been collected by the French government. The construction of an ultra-modern factory for the manufacture of cellular wool and cellulose has already started in the South of France.

Automobiles and Insurance

In regard to the automobile industry a tripartite agreement between French, German, and Italian interests has given the latter two countries the complete control of all the products of a new 1,050,000,000 franc company, the Société Française de Construction.

In the insurance field a reciprocal agreement allows German companies to operate in France and vice versa. The Société Munichoise has already moved into Paris and has been followed by powerful German companies from Stuttgart, Hamburg, and Gotha. Some of these have occupied the premises in Paris of English insurance companies and are reported to be rapidly acquiring a strong hold on the French insurance market. The success of the French companies operating in Germany on the other hand is said not to be very great.

Where actual industrial co-operation has not been effected, French industry, either voluntarily or under German technical supervision, has accepted capital from the Nazis for the expansion and improvement of their factories.

The three great Hispano aircraft plants, Gnome, Rhone, and Salmson, have been re-equipped and are constructing airplane engines for the Luftwaffe. The Renault factory at Billiancourt and the plant at Ivry-sur-Seine are manufacturing tanks. At Nevilly-sur-Seine the Loth aviation precision instruments for detection and blind landing are being turned out under German supervision. In every case the necessary raw materials are provided by the Nazi authorities.

Materials a Vital Lever

This need for raw materials to carry on French industry is the vital lever which the Germans are using to bring collaboration where it does not already voluntarily exist. By this means they have bought their way into the control of industries, large and small, throughout the country. In return for raw materials the Germans demand and get "un petit controle de l'affaire" which in plain English can be interpreted as a majority interest.

In this way they have acquired large shares in all the biggest met-

Cater to 'Right People'

In return for ther collaboration the French industrialist can eat better because he has more money and can afford to pay the exorbitant bootlegging charges of those engaged in bringing provisions from the country into Paris. They can send their money out of the country by paying 15 per cent commission to the "right people."

The kingdom of the new France is theirs as long as they do what they are told and as long as the Nazi overlord is there. In any case whatever happens, with their industries re-equipped and refinanced, they will be in a position, so they hope, to catch the tide of the future on the flow.

To many Frenchmen Marshal Pétain's policy of collaboration is seen as a sell-out to interests in the country which even before the war were prepared to co-operate with the enemy and whose machinations were one of the chief causes for France's defeat.

In these interests the ordinary man-in-the-street has no share. Fourteen months of German plunder has made out of him an implacable enemy. "Let me starve but for heaven's sake do not nourish the German" is how he feels. That feeling in the past week he has translated into action.

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Orozco Murals in Retrospect—Items about Music, Drama, Movies

Decoration at Dartmouth Takes On New Significance

By Dorothy Adlow

Hanover, N. H.

When José Clement Orozco painted the large mural decoration in the Library of Dartmouth College he stirred Americans to wrath or admiration. No one could remain indifferent to the epic.

The Mexican had been trained as an architect and engineer. He was devoted to the tradition of his native land. He was a student of folklore, superstition and Mexican popular arts. He had deep reaction to the tumultuous, revolutionary life of his time; he also had convictions about how human relations and human character might be improved. He hated sham and pretense, selfishness and greed. While others had gone abroad to absorb sponge-like the new fashions, Orozco was finding the idiom appropriate to his thought and temperament at home. He did go abroad later. There is not much in his style, however, that does not seem to belong to Mexico or Spain.

* * *

In some respects these frescoes at Dartmouth, which scorch and sere and chill, might be construed as a discordant note in the outward architectural calm. There is perhaps some symbolism in their being in the basement, to rock the very foundations of a seat of learning. Orozco painted the frescoes nine years ago. History has caught up with them. What Orozco depicted in 1932 seems no more brutal or horrifying than many of the cartoons and photographs to which we are subjected in the news today. In 1932, Orozco seemed unnecessarily sordid, unreasonably cynical. He would not accept the machine for its conservation of human energy and for the comforts and alleviations it bestowed; no, he was agitated by its more basic threat, a tyranny over mankind, degradation, and enslavement.

Orozco spoke pretty bluntly at Dartmouth. The murals read like clear, devastating prose. They unfold this "Epic of American Civilization" in graphic images, pronounced symbols, articulate details. The drawing is broad, fluent, but architectonic; the color, dramatic and expressive, sometimes sulphurous, sometimes acid, sometimes soothing, as the theme requires. Textures count for a good deal in these wall decorations, not for their resemblance to familiar surface difference, but for the way in which they make every square inch of the wall alive and significant. Orozco conserves his energy, makes each detail count for a great deal: money is yellow, and we can hear the clink of coin; there are chains which clink, metallically, too. A wreath of flowers, a flag, a badge, a mask, a serpent, a screw, each becomes something magnified as it contributes in meaning and intensity to the cumulative theme.

* * *

It is the artist's obligation to present his thesis imposingly, to give it stature, profundity, force. Orozco possesses a special talent for making a little say a great deal; he is fearless and does not mitigate the repellent, if that clarifies matters. He may employ caricature exaggeration, poster simplification; he may resort to frontal or profile poses of the primitive, if he desires an apocalyptic or hieratic effect. There are moments in the Dartmouth mural in which he reminds us of William Blake, Michelangelo Buonarroti, El Greco. He is artistic kin of the great visionary painters who had a personal, perturbed, and passionate manner of holding forth.

In the frescoes at Hanover the primitive Mexican cultures play their role. There is some purpose in painting the Indian faces and masks and pagan deities. Orozco gives point to the primitive tendency that had been nurtured in the detachment of studios in Paris. That primitivism for him may prove a destructive or debilitating force; for other modern painters it is a diverting exotic.

The material with which Orozco aims to reach, teach, and preach in the Dartmouth murals is of universal application and experience. He embodies the destructive features in the modern world, materialism, industrialization, and war; and he points to the humane and civilized possibilities in education, co-operation, and humanitarianism. For us in New England, it may seem strange to have Mexican lore and belief introduced, but the truths alluded to hold for all cultures and apply to human experience and aspiration in any corner of the globe.

* * *

Since the Dartmouth murals were painted, wall decoration has come into its own in the United States. Orozco has no doubt been a source of ideas and support to many an American artist who has had a mural contract under government or private sponsorship. In certain respects his fellow Mexican, Diego Rivera, has exercised more influence for the fact that his style is more assimilable, and lends itself to stylization. Orozco's is a personal style, one that can be spoiled easily by shallow analysis or superficial imitation. Any highly dramatic mode of expression is a personal one, and is not easily imitated.

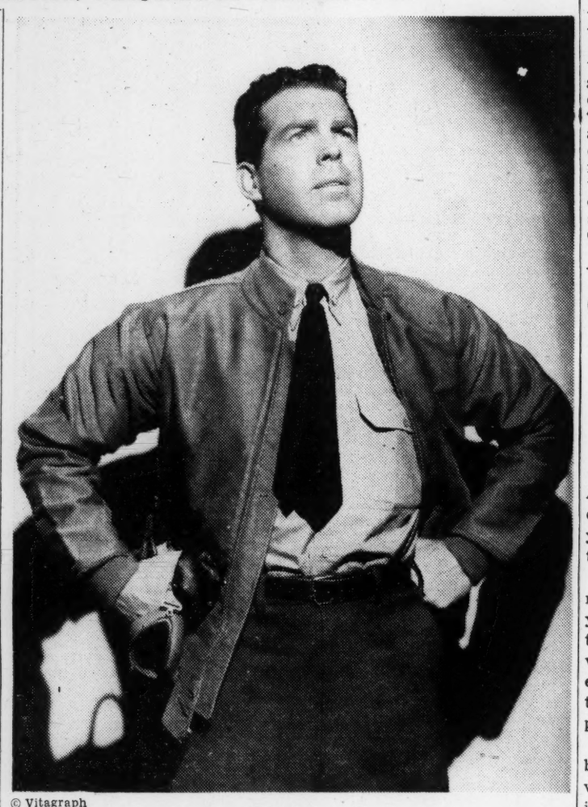
Our young American muralists have wisely studied their Orozco for the mural quality of his style. The picture is of the essence of the wall, emerges from it. The white plaster is implicit in the color scheme, as is the rough texture. The color scheme adapts itself around the natural tones of the wall surface, recedes from and returns to it. The painter for the most part adheres to graded grays, modulated browns, with interpolations of vermilion, sky-blue, and green at focal intervals. The color provides elements of contrast, atmospheric effect, symbolic intensity. Our American artists are trying to use pigment with the same comprehensiveness. However, many of them attain rawness, rather than crescendo effect, when they pitch their tonalities high. Orozco understands the force of subdual and understatement, too. Those who imitate him are rarely able to key down their excitement, once it rises to a high register.

But Orozco is significant beyond his technical ingenuity and mastery; for there are many painters living today who know how to handle their brushes. He is important for having so much to say, for being a critic, a reformer, a teacher. He is a great humanitarian, and he is in agony over the elements rife in the world that debase man. His reaction to machinery is expressed with powerful eloquence; no artist has matched him in revealing how formidable an obstruction to progress a machine can be. Orozco is not thinking of the machine as an implement of war alone, but as the cause of over-industrialization and materialistic acquisition, which describe the vicious circle that promotes nationalism and war. These pictures are full of that ingredient which is subject to didactic argument today—social significance.

© RKO-Radio Pictures

Bette Davis and Teresa Wright

In "The Little Foxes," coming soon to the Keith Memorial.



© Vitagraph

Fred MacMurray

In "Dive Bomber," opening today at the Paramount and Fenway.

Maine Increases Bonded Debt; Relief Cost Tops Education

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 28—Maine's bonded debt at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, was $28,108,500 or $832,000 more than it was a year previously according to a published summary of the State's financial situation required by law to be made annually.

The concise summary of the financial affairs reveals also that the State Government received $44,084,974 during the year and spent $38,703,382. Of the revenue $20,193,432 was in the form of taxes. Other large revenue sources included $5,237,076 from licenses; $7,809,489 from sale of services and commodities; $6,289,613 from grants and subsidies, including Federal funds. Revenues also included a $3,225,000 in additional bond issues.

Highway and bridge bonds represent $21,743,500 of the bonded debt of the State. Other unmatured bonds include $1,525,000 Kennebec Bridge bonds; $900,000 Waldo-Hancock Bridge bonds; $115,000 State Pier bonds; $1,600,000 improvement bonds; $225,000 agricultural bonds and $3,000,000 State of Maine war bonds.

A schedule of disbursements for general government reveals that outside of two items for debt retirement and interest payments on bonds, including some applicable to highways, the largest single operating expense is the $7,094,733 spent for welfare. With improved conditions reflected so far this current fiscal year a sizeable reduction in this item may be expected this year.

In fact, only recently Health and Welfare Commissioner Joel C. Earnest said there were practically no able bodied men on State relief rolls. The most important sources of revenue for welfare include a $4,020,990 Legislative appropriation and $2,225,312 in Federal funds.

Next largest departmental disbursements were for education, a total of $3,767,981 while others which reached over the million dollar mark were expenditures for general administration, protection of life and property, conservation of natural resources; State hospitals and sanitoriums, unemployment compensation.

Symphony Hall Events

Two important events of the coming concert season will be the Symphony Hall programs to be given by Helen Traubel, of the Metropolitan Opera Association, and Artur Rubinstein, the Polish pianist.

Rubinstein was born in Lodz, Poland, the youngest of seven children. Serious study began when Joseph Joachim assumed the responsibility for 8-year-old Artur's musical future and sent him to Berlin to study. At 11, Rubinstein made his formal début, playing the Mozart A minor Concerto with Joachim conducting. The coming season will mark the pianist's fifth transcontinental tour.

Helen Traubel, since her memorable début as Sieglinde with the Metropolitan Opera, has achieved a distinguished position. She was born of native American parents in St. Louis, where Walter Damrosch "discovered" her. This was followed by her first New York appearance in Damrosch's opera, "The Man Without a Country."

The Outlook for Opera; Prospects and Problems

By report in New York, both Arturo Toscanini and Sir Thomas Beecham may be among the conductors of the Metropolitan Opera in the coming season. There has been talk before of Mr. Toscanini's appearing as guest to direct performances of "Tristan," "Meistersinger," and "Götterdämmerung," but so far there is no confirmation.

As for Sir Thomas, the New York Times carried a circumstantial report yesterday that he had actually signed a contract with the Metropolitan for six weeks' work, four in January and two in March, with appearances in the interval in Seattle and Vancouver.

According to that report, Sir Thomas might conduct "Carmen," "Coq d'or," Handel's oratorio, "Hercules," and Bach's cantata, "Phoebus and Pan," the two last in stage versions. But today the word in New York is that these engagements cannot be confirmed at the Metropolitan offices.

* * *

Moreover, the outlook for the season is further complicated by growing uncertainty about who will be available to replace Mme. Flagstad in her Wagnerian roles. Helen Traubel and Marjorie Lawrence had been mentioned, but it seems now that there is some doubt whether their services will be obtainable for enough dates to fill the bill.

Miss Traubel, it had been thought, would be the mainstay, since Miss Lawrence had been incapacitated; but now it appears that Miss Traubel may be available for only a limited number of engagements, since she has arranged for an extended concert tour. Thus she has already been obliged to decline to fill the Flagstad roles in San Francisco in October.

Miss Lawrence's appearance seems even more uncertain, since there are conflicting reports on the likelihood of her being able to resume her stage work in the near future.

Other names mentioned in this connection are a new Icelandic soprano, Maria Markin: Dorothee Manski, and Rose Pauly; but nothing definite.

* * *

How all this applies to the prospect for the customary Boston season is not clear at this writing. At present the situation is that the usual communiqués have been sent to the prospective guarantors, and that the Boston Opera Committee hopes to have its season as usual; but no dates have been set, and apparently no definite plans have been made. On the other hand, late August would be a little early to be looking for definite plans, even under more auspicious world circumstances.

Lucas Studio

George S. Kaufman

Producer of "Mr. Big," which opens at the Plymouth on Sept. 8, for a two-weeks engagement.

News of the Screen

Hollywood's ten most interesting faces, in the opinion of Gregg Toland, who did the camera work on Samuel Goldwyn's production, "The Little Foxes," are (without any significance in the order of position) Gary Cooper, Gloria Swanson, Orson Welles, Ingrid Bergman, Fredric March, Marlene Dietrich, Frank Morgan, John Qualen, Bette Davis, and Ronald Colman. He says they are his favorites not because their features are classically formed, but because they register character and intelligence.

* * *

Allyn Joslyn and Helen Westley have joined the cast now being assembled for Columbia's romantic comedy, "Bedtime Story," in which both will be featured. Joslyn returned to Hollywood recently, following an engagement in the Broadway stage hit, "Arsenic and Old Lace." With Alexander Hall, the studio's ace comedy director, in charge, this Loretta Young-Fredric March starrer will go before the cameras this week. Robert Benchley has the top comedy role and Eve Arden is also featured.

* * *

Donna Reed, who won a Hollywood contract after having been voted the Campus Queen of Los Angeles City College, has her first important dramatic role in "The Shadow of the Thin Man," with William Powell and Myrna Loy. Miss Reed made her debut in M-G-M's "The Get-Away." W. S. Van Dyke is directing the new Thin Man mystery comedy.

* * *

Wanda McKay, who, as Miss American Aviation, gained country-wide prominence when she was a TWA hostess in 1938, has been given the feminine lead in Columbia's Charles Starrett-Russell Hayden western, "The Royal Mounted Patrol." The "Royal Mounted" troupe, with Lambert Hillyer directing for producer William Berke, is on location at Big Bear. Next week, Hillyer will take his company to Columba Ranch for an entire week's further outdoor work. There will be only one day of interior shooting.

* * *

Robert Bassler, former associate story editor at Twentieth Century-Fox, has been named production assistant to Robert Kane. James Fisher, former story scout for Ernst Lubitsch, has been appointed to succeed Bassler in the editorial spot.

Child Labor on Conn. Farms Starts Move for Regulation

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 28—An estimated 3,000 children, most of them 14 to 18 years, but many younger, are now harvesting in the tobacco fields.

And the State Labor Department, which placed some of these youngsters in their jobs, charges that conditions under which they work on many farms are "intolerable and disgraceful," and that their health, their morals and their physical safety are endangered.

Employment of children, both boys and girls, in the tobacco harvest is not new. On the contrary, it is the usual thing. Hartford youngsters have been earning vacation money "on tobacco" for many years. They ride out to the farms in trucks in the morning and come back at night the same way. On "shade" farms, the younger boys are pickers and an active boy is better at this work than an adult.

The hours are long, but the pay is not complained about. The boys are earning $2.25 to $3.25 a day. Leaf girls make $2.25 to $3. But an investigator for the Labor Department found children who had been struck and cursed by "straw bosses"; farms with only a water bucket and a single drinking cup. Employment of children as young as eight years is "not unusual," the Commissioner said, and there are many who are nine or 10.

There is no law regulating the employment of minors on farms, although the Labor Department would like to have one. "You have my word for it," the Commissioner wrote to Ralph C. Lasbury, Jr., head of the Farm Labor Committee of the State Defense Council, "if there is no voluntary assumption of these obligations then there will be an involuntary assumption. . . . Connecticut's obligation to its children does not terminate in June with the end of the school year."

The Farm Labor Committee, Mr. Lasbury replied, felt a very definite responsibility toward the school children since it had encouraged them to help in the harvesting of farm crops this year. He called a meeting of growers and others interested to discuss the situation.

Jobless Aid Over Payments

Six hundred Connecticut employers sent more money than necessary to Washington when they paid their unemployment compensation taxes for the last quarter. The rate had been reduced but they were not aware of it.

Raise Age for Licenses

Edward Ingraham, President of the E. Ingraham Company of Bristol, proposes that one third of the gasoline consumption of the State could be saved if the age limit for obtaining a driver's license were raised to 21. It is now 18, with limited licenses available to 16-year-olds who have their parents' consent and liability insurance.

Author Buys Farm

One of Connecticut's newest residents is Jan Valtin. The author of "Out of the Night" has bought a farm in Montville.

Stage Notes

"Arsenic and Old Lace," the comedy-mystery which has been having a long run in New York, is now definitely booked into the Plymouth for two weeks beginning Sept. 29, with matinees on Thursdays and Saturdays. The Boston company will include Laura Hope Crews, Effie Shannon, and Forrest Orr. "Arsenic and Old Lace" was written by Joseph Kesselring, and is the first production venture of Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse.

* * *

New York's new theatrical season will open next week, with one new play and reopenings of two musicals. The new work is "Village Green," by Carl Allensworth. It will open Wednesday at Henry Miller's Theater, with Frank Craven in the principal part. "Pal Joey" will resume performances on Monday afternoon, at the Shubert, and "Lady in the Dark" will return to the Alvin Tuesday evening, with Gertrude Lawrence and a new set of male principals.

* * *

Diana Barrymore and Hugh Marlowe will have the principal parts in the new play by George S. Kaufman and Edna Ferber, as yet untitled. It is scheduled to open Oct. 28 at the Music Box, under the banner of Max Gordon.

He Can't Go to School in His Sun Suit—

—and very likely he has outgrown most of his other clothes this summer. So march him in to one of the fine stores advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, where you'll find a children's floor bursting with excellent new school clothes. P. S. Better take Sister along, too, for a back-to-school outfit.

Entertainment Timetable

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor. 3:20, 6:20, 9:25. "School for Husbands." Rex Harrison and Diana Churchill. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Fenway—
"Dive Bomber." Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:15. "Passage from Hongkong." Lucile Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 1:40, 5, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Citizen Kane." Orson Welles. 10:57 a. m., 2:34, 6:03, 9:45. "Scattergood Meets Broadway." Guy Kibbee. 9:40 a. m., 1:17, 4:45, 8:23. Personal appearance of Dorothy Comingore today only 1 and 8.

Kenmore—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 1, 4:25, 8. "Girl in the News." Margaret Lockwood. 3:10, 6:40, 10:05.

Metropolitan—
"The Bride Wore Crutches." Lynne Roberts and Ted North. 10:10 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 5:55, 8:35. "Aloma of the South Seas." Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:25, 7:05, 9:45.

Modern—
"Charley's Aunt." Jack Benney. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. "Dresses to Kill." Lloyd Nolan. 9:10 a. m., 12, 1:45, 6:35, 8:25.

Orpheum—
"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Spencer Tracy and Ingrid Bergman. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:20, 9:55. "Whistling in the Dark." Red Skelton. 9:40 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8.

Paramount—
"Dive Bomber." Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. "Passage from Hong Kong." Lucile Fairbanks and Keith Douglas.

R. K. O.-Boston—
"Lady Scarface." Judith Anderson and Dennis O'Keefe. 9:40 a. m., 12:20, 2:45, 5:25, 7:50, 10:15. Stage Show: 11:15 a. m., 1:40, 4:20, 7, 9:15.

Scollay—
"Charley's Aunt." Jack Benny. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Dressed to Kill." Lloyd Nolan. 11:35 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"Used Car Racketeers." "Information Please." "Training Parachute Troops." travel: India, Nevada: Donald Duck. Elsa Maxwell, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Spencer Tracy and Ingrid Bergman. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:30. "Whistling in the Dark." Red Skelton. 1:20, 4:55, 8:20.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"The Man Who Lost Himself." Brian Aherne, Kay Francis. "Riders of Pasco Basin." Johnny Mack Brown. Continuous from 1 to 11.

Telepix—
"U. S. Parachute Troops." "Memories of Europe." "Elsa Maxwell Comedy." "Birthplace of America." "Mexico's Social Revolution," cartoon and 30-minute news digest. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Cock of the Air," Chester Morris. "Two in a Taxi." Anita Louise and Russell Hayden.

Tremont—
"Lost Horizon." Ronald Colman and Jane Wyatt. 11:35 a. m., 3:40, 7:40. "Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn and James Stewart. 9:35 a. m., 1:40, 5:40, 9:40.

Uptown—
"The Get-Away." Robert Sterling and Charles Winninger. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "Shepherd of the Hills." Harry Carey, John Wayne and Betty Field. 2:55, 6:25, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Million Dollar Baby." Priscilla Lane. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "One Night in Lisbon." Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Reaching for the Sun." Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Sisters." Bette Davis. "Shadows on the Stairs." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Mr. Dynamite." 1:45 and 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Million Dollar Baby." Priscilla Lane. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Pygmalion." Leslie Howard. 4:15, 7:55. "Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn. 2:15, 5:55, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "West Point Widow." 2, 5:09, 8. "Reluctant Dragon." 3:56, 6:47, 9:38.
Cleveland Circle: "Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. "Shining Victory." Geraldine Fitzgerald and James Stephenson. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Reluctant Dragon." "Bowery Blitzkrieg," with the East Side Kids. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford. "Knockout." A. Kennedy. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Moon Over Miami." Betty Grable and Don Ameche. 2:55, 6:15, 9:45. "Man Hunt." Walter Pidgeon. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Moon Over Miami." Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Man Betrayed." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Next Time We Love." James Stewart and M. Sullavan. "Sign of the Wolf." 2. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Shepherd of the Hills." John Wayne and Betty Field. 3:12, 9:12. "Dance Hall." Cesar Romero. 1:54, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Big Store." with the Marx Bros. "Nurse's Secret." Lee Patrick. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Love Crazy." Myrna Loy and William Powell. 2:49, 8:15. "Black Cat." 1:35, 7, 9:57.

Park: "The Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur. "The Penalty," Lionel Barrymore and E. Arnold.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Murder Among Friends."

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis, James Cagney, "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Lady from Cheyenne." Loretta Young and Robert Preston. 2:30, 8:15. "Model Wife," Joan Blondell. 3:55, 9:40.

LYNN — Open - Air Theater: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. "Pride of the Bowery." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Adventure in Washington." Herbert Marshall and V. Bruce. 1:30, 4:45, 8. "Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor. 3, 6:15, 9:30.
Mystic: "A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford. 1:55, 7:50. "Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:45, 9:40.
Maplewood: "Blood and Sand." Tyrone Power and R. Hayworth. "Saps at Sea," 1:45 and 7:30.
Orpheum: "Penny Serenade." Cary Grant and Irene Dunne. "San Francisco Docks." Burgess Meredith. 1:45. Continuous from 7-11.
Strand: "The Get-Away." Robert Sterling. 1:55, 7:40. "Shepherd of the Hills." John Wayne and Betty Field. 3:30, 9:10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Dance Hall." Cesar Romero. 1:45, 8. "Shepherd of the Hills." John Wayne and Betty Field. 3:14, 9:29.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Land of Liberty." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. "Affectionately Yours," Dennis Morgan and Merle Oberon. 1:45. Evenings 6:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Man Hunt." Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Tom, Dick, and Harry." Ginger Rogers and George Murphy. 3:25, 9:25. "Shining Victory." 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Million Dollar Baby." Priscilla Lane. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Reluctant Dragon." "I'll Wait for You." Robert Sterling and Marsha Hunt. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Manpower." Edward G. Robinson and George Raft. "Her First Beau." Jane Withers and Jackie Cooper.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Scattergood Pulls the Strings." Kay Kibbee. "Bowery Blitzkreig," with the Dead End Kids.
Strand: "Tom, Dick and Harry." Ginger Rogers and George Murphy. "Sweetheart of the Campus." Ossie Nelson and Ruby Keeler.

REVERE—Boulevard: "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis. "Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick. 2 and 8.
Revere: "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. "Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "The Return of Frank James." Henry Fonda and Gene Tierney. "Who Killed Aunt Maggie." John Hubbard and Wendy Barrie. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "One Night in Lisbon." Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "Cowboy and the Blonde." Mary Beth Hughes and George Montgomery. 2 and 8.
Central: "Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Las Vegas Nights." 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "23½ Hours Leave." James Ellison. "Sweetheart of the Navy." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Cheers for Miss Bishop." Martha Scott and William Gargan. "They Met in Argentina." Maureen O'Hara and James Ellison. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford. "There's Magic in Music." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Moon Over Miami." Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Flame of New Orleans." Marlene Dietrich. 2. Continuous from 5:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "That Hamilton Woman." Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 'Meet the Chump." Chester Morris. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Under Age." Nan Grey and Alan Baxter. 2:09, 8:09. "Love Crazy." William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:21, 9:21.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Shepherd of the Hills." John Wayne. "The Getaway." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "She Knew All the Answers." Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. "There's Magic in Music." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "It Happened One Night." "Monster and the Girl." 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Devil Dogs of the Air." James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "She Knew All the Answers." Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Million Dollar Baby." Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Million Dollar Baby." Priscilla Lane. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Adam Had Four Sons." Ingrid Bergman and Warner Baxter. "So You Won't Talk." Joe E. Brown. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Mad Doctor." Basil Rathbone and Ellen Drew. 2:10, 6:30, 9:48. "Lady from Cheyenne." Loretta Young and Robert Preston. 3:51, 8:11.

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For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, August 28, 1941

A Thursday Page

Whistle Round the Bend

By Erick Berry

Chapter Twelve

What will become of Clemenza? Today was the third day of the trial to determine the ownership of the Mendi slaves. Today would decide what Clemenza's future was to be.

Grandmother, Leafy, and of course Clemenza, sat waiting in a dusty little side room of the court house. Leafy was here because Eli Watrous, who was helping with the case, had thought her testimony might be useful, even necessary. Somewhere in the building the attorneys had been droning on, just as calmly as though it had been over the ownership of a wagonload of hay, and not about whether Clemenza and the others should be handed over to the cruel Cubans just like a herd of cattle.

It seemed hours before the door opened and Eli came back again. He was more troubled than ever.

"Of course you can never tell what lies behind the faces of the jury," he tried to comfort them. "But my chief, Mr. Dare, says that the verdict hangs by a thread. But is there anything else, just anything you can think of which Covey may not have translated for us?"

Grandmother let her tatting drop in her lap, and said: "It might be a matter to put before the jury whether Mr. Ruiz and Mr. Montez, who stole Clemenza and beat that poor Cinque, are fit persons, law or no law, to be entrusted with forty fellow humans."

Eli had begun to look hopeful. Now he shook his head again. "I'm afraid there's no evidence for that, madam. Covey tells us that the boy Cinque ran away."

Important Testimony

"But that's not true!" cried Leafy indignantly. "He ran away from a beating, not to a beating. Besides, the same two stole Clemenza. I had to go after her myself, and Joe Adams was with me, and the locomotive, with Aaron and that Hank, helped us to rescue her."

Eli pulled out a tablet from his coattails. He sat down at the table and began to write very fast. "Now tell it all to me, just exactly what happened," he said, and the silver point raced across the paper to keep up with her as she talked.

Just how she had missed Clemenza that afternoon, and how she'd borrowed the horse and trap, and Joe Adams had gone along; the whole story.

Then without even an apology, abruptly, with a swirl of coattails, Eli was gone again.

Leafy couldn't sit still any longer, just doing nothing. "Can't we go into the Courtroom?" she asked Grandmother.

Grandmother looked doubtful, but she said, "You can ask, if you wish."

Leafy didn't wait for that. The attorneys and their assistants must have a private way in; and they had, and she found it. And with Clemenza's hand in hers she discovered standing space at the side, close up by judge and jury.

Mr. Dare was propounding a complex argument based partly on the law of the State, which had abolished slavery, and partly on what he called a "natural law."

Judge Cleall was attending closely, but the jurors must have lost track of the argument a long time back, and just looked glassy-eyed and sleepy.

The squeak of a quill pen ceased. Eli Watrous handed a short note to his chief, who read it without so much as pause or hesitation in the theory he was propounding; looked faintly surprised but nodded, as it were, in an aside. Now Eli was writing again, his quill squeaking in trio with Judge Cleall's and that of the clerk of the Court.

Playing Trumps

A moment's pause, he sanded the note and passed it across the table to the lawyer opposite, junior attorney for Ruiz and Montez. It had something to do with the carrying off of Clemenza and Cinque. Leafy knew that. She watched the man's face intently to see what his reaction would be.

He was surprised. He wasn't a bit pleased. He left his bench and came across to sit beside Eli. She could almost hear Eli's emphatic "It's true, and we can prove it!"

Then both the Spaniard's lawyers were in consultation and in a moment the senior rose to his feet and asked Judge Cleall for time to consult with his client.

"Your Honor, new evidence has been brought forward, which, while it does not directly concern this case, yet may have the gravest effect upon it. I cannot say more, without prejudice to my clients and their interests."

But Judge Cleall wouldn't grant him the stay or delay or whatever it was. The Spaniards' lawyer was allowed to lean back and consult his clients in whispers. Mr. Ruiz was angry. His face slowly flushed with a mottled shade of red that spread from his high black satin stock right up to the edge of his greased and curling hair. He began to talk quickly, using his hands in furious gestures. What was he saying? That he'd never done it? Oh, and now she could guess what Eli had written.

He had threatened, but of course in cautions legal words, "If you go on with this case we'll have both the Spaniards arrested for stealing. I've got the witnesses." That, oh that, was what the two slave dealers and their lawyers were fighting out, in tense whispers.

And then the lawyers seemed to win whatever point they were insisting on. The senior attorney dashed a hand across his brow, as though to sweep away a nightmare, then rose to his feet and addressed the judge.

"A situation," he stammered, "beyond my—beyond my experience. I may say beyond my belief. I am instructed by my clients"—he looked wildly from judge to jury—"to withdraw their claim to these slaves. Absolutely and without qualification."

For a moment, in the intense and astonished silence of the Court, he stood looking around as though wondering whether people had understood. Then sat down with a bump, and wiped his face with a large white handkerchief.

Judge Cleall frowned down upon the tense and silent Court, rustled fussily with the pages of the thick, leather bound book in which he had been writing. "Most unsatisfactory," he muttered. "Time of the Court wasted." Then aloud, "Do the plaintiffs understand that they are, here and now, abandoning forever any claim to those persons whom, only a few moments ago, they claimed to be their property?"

The Spaniard's lawyer rose and bowed silently.

Forty Freemen

Leafy could scarcely bear it. There might still be some trick, some little legal obstacle that would keep this from meaning what she wanted it to mean.

Judge Cleall wrote briefly, deliberately sanded the ink.

"That being so," he stated, "since the only claim to the ownership of these people has been withdrawn," and his words were heavily portentous, "there is no case to go before the jury. And it is my pleasure to pronounce the defendants free."

He laid down his quill, closed, with a little click, the solid lid of the inkpot. It sounded just like music.

* * *

It was later and they were back at Grandmother Wooster's, receiving guests. Leafy glanced at the door as still more people entered. Aaron ought to have been here by now; if Mr. Parrott was going to let him off. Oh, there was Sally, and Mr. Morris, whom he had in tow. She had just paid her respects to Grandmother and was crossing the room.

"Oh, Leaf-ee, how good to see you; And what an assembly! I should think most of New Haven was here!"

"It was Grandmother's idea," she explained, "to combine a collation for the subscribers to the new railroad with a reception for those who'd been helping in the cause of the slaves—the Mendis," she corrected herself. "Some of Clemenza's people are helping Hannah in the kitchen, and Boo in here. Have you seen Clemenza yet?"

Leafy indicated her with pride. The child had possessed herself of a tray of noble proportions and was hospitably offering its contents to everyone in turn, whether they already held a cup and plate or not. On each guest she beamed, to each guest she displayed her dimple, repeating her little questioning refrain, "You ta' cak'? You tak' cak'?"

"She's going to stay on with us, you know," said Leafy. "She'll be starting school next week, and I've been teaching her her letters."

There at last was Aaron, standing alone in the doorway. How tall he looked today; and she'd forgotten what nice eyes he had. Why he compared favorably with the Yale young men; even Mr. Morris didn't have such broad shoulders nor Eli Watrous such clear blue eyes.

"Miss Wooster." A moment later Aaron bowed grandly over Leafy's hand. Then stood back, a mite puzzled.

"It's only my hair," explained Leafy. "Clemenza helped me put it up. And oh, yes, the dress is longer. Do you like it?"

His admiring glance was sufficient comment. Then it was her turn for a compliment. His suit . . . and that waistcoat with the gilt buttons? . . .

Aaron grinned. "Took mighty near every bit of the swapping gear I had, too. I could have bought it," proudly. "But all my hard cash is going into the railroad."

It was warm for October. The bare branches of the clematis wove a filigree pattern across a giant bubble moon rising at the bottom of the street, and the air was smoky soft with dusk and evening. Aaron leaned back on his hands clasped on the porch rail.

"Want to do a bit of swapping, Leafy?" he asked.

"Swapping?" She was puzzled. "What have I got that you'd want to swap for?"

"Good advice. For this." His hand slid into his pocket and brought out a slim silver bangle with a turquoise heart. He dangled it on the top of one finger. "Remember that? It's mended. Hugo fixed it. Would about fit you, I calculate."

But what advice did he want from her?

"Well, it's like this," he explained. It seemed that Bemis Parrott had found out about his wanting to go to Yale College and had offered to back him for four years there. He was even willing to go so far as to give Aaron his own name, adopt him legally.

"I've thought and thought about it," Aaron confessed. "I'm in such a tangle. Maybe you can straighten it out. It seems it's more than I should let any man do for me. And yet . . ."

"College?" Leafy touched his shoulder lightly. "What would college give you that you aren't getting now?" she asked him. "You've been in New Haven, or hereabouts, for six months. Ever been up to the college?"

No, he couldn't say he rightly had. It didn't lie convenient to any railroad business and he'd been pretty busy.

"I think there's your answer to that, then," said Leafy. "It doesn't lie convenient to railroad business, Aaron. You're doing what you want most. Don't get tangled up with a lot of things you can't use, and find you've sidetracked yourself for three years or so while other men get on with the railroad. But what's this about Bemis Parrott?"

Aaron didn't see how he could take any more favors from Bemis Parrott. "He's done so much for me, more than anyone else, except my own father."

"Then here's something maybe you could do in return," Leafy pointed out. "You could give him the son he's likely always wanted, and one that he'd be sure would follow on in the work he loves. Don't you think that's what he wants of you, Aaron?"

Aaron sat thinking about it, not saying anything, while the moon, fading from orange to pale yellow, rose above the edge of the porch roof and flooded the garden with its brilliant light.

Whistle Round the Bend

Then the evening silence was suddenly shattered by a long, wailing hoot, eerie on the still night air. Even Aaron was startled.

"Whatever is that?" cried Leafy.

It had come from the railroad yard. Why . . . and Mr. Parrott had only heard about it this afternoon, yet he was already down in the yard, trying out Hank's invention.

"It's a new steam whistle," he told her. "Hank made it. Some day every time you hear that you'll know that a train is coming, coming round the bend," he prophesied. Then he took her hand and slipped the bangle over her wrist. It fitted perfectly.

"Swap?" said Leafy.

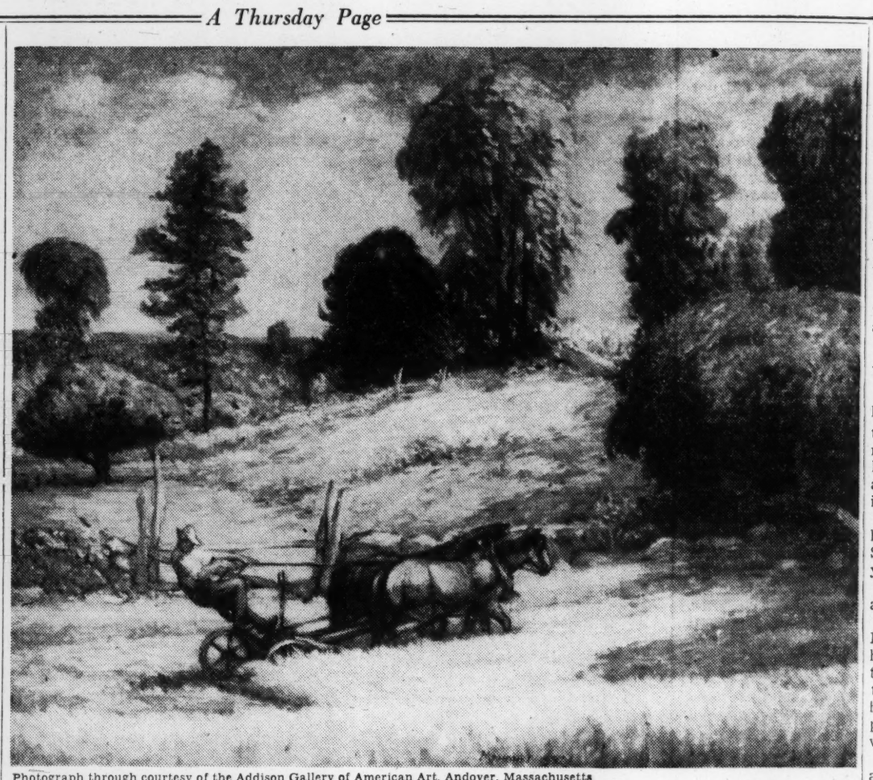
"That was good advice," said Aaron. "I think you're right. I'm taking it."

"Aaron," Leafy held out her hand and closed her slim fingers around his hard palm. And then, saluting the new name, "Aaron Parrott," she said.

(The End)

The Story Starts Here

Leafy's little companion, Clemenza, a negro girl whom Grandmother Wooster had adopted, was one of a group of slaves who had escaped from their Cuban owners. They were being held in New Haven until the state could decide the legal question as to whether a state which had renounced slavery should return them to captivity. Leafy had worked all summer in an effort to arouse public interest in their case. Aaron Herrick, who had spent the summer at a farm near Grandmother's, was working now with the railroad—that new-fangled contraption of which many New Haven residents were still doubtful.



Photograph through courtesy of the Addison Gallery of American Art, Andover, Massachusetts

"Rowan," an oil painting by Mahonri Young, an American artist

Palestine Journey

By Harriet-Louise H. Patterson

Chapter Nine

Our time had come to leave southern Palestine, and we did so with reluctance. Each of us thought of some place we should like to visit again.

From Mount Scopus, we cast one last, lingering look behind at the Holy City.

"If I forget thee, O Jerusalem," we echoed with the psalmist.

Charlie guided the car along a highway that twisted and turned through land that was hilly and rugged. Rock fences terraced the hill slopes holding olive trees, and grass and wild flowers grew in their light shade.

Jacob pointed toward a village high upon a ridge. "Mizpeh, where Samuel judged Israel for twenty years," he said.

We climbed another slight hill and stopped near a fountain.

"El-Bireh," said Jacob. "Called Beeroth in the Bible. It was while here at this ideal camping ground that Mary and Joseph first missed the twelve-year-old Jesus who had remained behind in the Temple absorbed by his discussion with the Jewish doctors."

The highway circled, looped, and dipped. We took a detour left over a rough road toward Bethel.

I clapped my hands at the sight of all the stones. This was the stoniest section we had yet seen.

"No wonder when Jacob tarried overnight at Bethel sleeping under the stars that he used a stone for a pillow," I remarked.

"He had no trouble finding meterial either for that purpose or erecting an altar," observed mother.

"And he dreamed, and behold, a ladder set up on the earth, and the top of it reached to heaven; and behold, the angels of God ascending and descending on it," she read to us from the twenty-eighth chapter of Genesis.

"This place was called Luz until Jacob's dream and then the name was changed to Bethel, meaning 'House of God'," added our guide.

We recalled that near-by, where Jacob had felt the presence of God and had renewed his allegiance to Him, Abraham also had pitched his tent and erected an altar.

"Was not this the place," asked Gertrude, "where Jeroboam set up his golden calf for worship?"

"Right. And Later, Amos phophesied here," said mother, "and denounced Israel for following after false gods."

Leaving Bethel, the car returned to the main highway and continued its hairpin-like drive.

Soon we passed Shiloh with its memories of godly Eli who here guarded the Ark in crises with the Philistines and good Samuel who here was trained for his prophethood.

Mountains of Samaria

The road ran on through a valley and then the land flattened out into a warm, green plain surrounded by the mountains of Samaria. Mounts Ebal and Gerizim rose before us.

"Can anyone tell me about those mountains?" asked mother.

"Those were the mountains that were to be divided between the twelve tribes of Israel, and half of them were to stand on Ebal and the other half on Gerizim, and pronounce the blessings and curses," I replied. "Gerizim was called the mount of blessing and Ebal the mount of cursing. The people were to assemble on the plain there where the Ark was and when the priests would pronounce the blessings or the curses then all the people would shout 'Amen'."

The car rolled on toward the pass which lies between them. But we stopped shortly before reaching it to rest and eat our midday meal under shade trees beside Jacob's Well.

An Ancient Well

As we strolled about, mother explained that at least seventeen hundred years before Jesus came to this wellside and talked with a woman about God, Jacob came here and bought this parcel of ground for one hundred pieces of money. Here he dug the well which remains to this day. From it he and his family and servants and cattle all drank. Later, he gave it as a present to his six-year-old son Joseph.

"I'd like to drink from a well that is 3,600 years old," I said.

"Before we leave, we'll ask the caretaker to give us a refreshing drink from it," promised mother. "They say it is still sweet and cool."

Here are some notes for girls and boys who would like to look up the references:

The Psalmist sings of Jerusalem—Psalm 137, verse 5.

Mizpeh mentioned—1 Samuel 7, verse 5.

Jesus' parents search for him—Luke 2, verses 41 to 52.

Jacob at Bethel—Genesis 28, verses 10 to 22.

Abraham at Bethel—Genesis 12, verse 8.

Golden calves—1 Kings 12, verses 26 to 33.

Samuel in Shiloh—1 Samuel 3, verses 1 to 21.

(To be continued next Thursday)

Books Are Good Companions

Book Reviews

Drama Moves South

A romantic and dramatic tale, closely interwoven with stirring events and problems of the national affairs of a young democracy, is "Theodosia, Daughter of Aaron Burr," by Anne Colver (Farrar & Rinehart, Inc., New York, $2). This is a portrait of a gay-spirited girl, a loyal daughter, and a woman of charm and poise in meeting the successes and reverses that came to her. The sparkle and fascination of Theodosia's personality are made vivid in this tale of her life for older girls.

When President Washington and his family were in residence in New York, little Theodosia Burr thrilled to the sights and sounds of the come and go of many visitors. Later, at Richmond Hill, she was the young hostess who graciously entertained her father's guests. Whether it was a dinner for President Washington, or an afternoon call from an Indian Chief, Theodosia and her companion, Natalie L'Age, shared the delights of the occasion.

When Mr. Burr was elected Vice-President, Theodosia was in Albany with him, taking part in all the festivities. It was then that her marriage to Joseph Alston of Charlestown was arranged. Not many weeks after her wedding, when she and her husband were in Washington for the inauguration ceremonies, Theodosia led the cotillion at the ball as the honored guest of President Jefferson.

Close as the relationship was and continued to be between father and daughter, even though miles separated them after her marriage, Mr. Burr never disclosed in his letters to her his personal affairs of finance or politics. In her bewilderment and through all the rumors and conflicting opinions of friends and rivals that followed upon the tragic events that closed Mr. Burr's career, his daughter never faltered in devotion to her father.

Give First—Then Get

A lively story of young people bent on making jobs for themselves is told in "A Place for Ann," by Phyllis Whitney (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, $2). Ann Redfern and her cousin, Ginny Somerset, were a team for action. Ann had ideas and imagination, and, under her leadership, they launched an original venture.

Each day had to be made to count, for a time limit had been set to prove the value of the plan. For one month only they were allowed the use of rooms in an old house that had for years been unoccupied. Here they set up a cooperative community service, carried on a day nursery, and almost before they knew it added a department for the care of pets. For the long list of services they offered—"windows washed, floors waxed, dogs walked, etc."—they had frequent calls.

There were bumps of opposition from without and divergences of opinion within. Eventually, "The House of Tomorrow," with its motto, "You Get What You Give," was a thriving enterprise.

Seafaring Tales

Little old towns along the New England coast are colorful settings for nine exceptionally good tales of seafaring life in "Ports of the Past," by Grace Norton Rose, illustrated by Jack Manley Rose (Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York, $2.)

The Entry Port is Plymouth in 1625, and it is the scene of brisk doings among the home folk. Keen anticipation was in the air, particularly in the dwelling of Mistress Alison Purce. The day had dawned that she and her three children had been weeks a-waiting—the day when they would sight the ship bringing Captain Purce back from England. Their preparations for his welcome, however, proved a timely treat for unwanted Indian visitors who would have brought trouble to the colony had they not been so generously treated.

There is the Smuggling Port of Marblehead in 1742 where Chad Thatcher and his sturdy sister, Bess, made the discovery of pirate's treasure in the mysterious cave. At the Shipbuilding Port of Portsmouth in 1777, Captain John Paul Jones had his lodgings and his landlady's son was the bearer of messages of import for him that had to be delivered secretly by night.

Strands of intimate knowledge of places and people in these and all the other stories make the collection noteworthy in historical values as well as invigorating to read.

Mary Adeline Whitney

Initials designed for Leatherwork.

PQ2RRS

Fun With Leather

By Joseph Leeming

Illustrated by Charles E. Pont

Chapter Ten

The double picture frame illustrated here is a small folding frame designed to hold two snapshots or small pictures, one in each side. The frame will stand upright on a table or can be carried, folded, in a handbag.

Medium-thickness tooling calf is a good leather to use, if a design is to be tooled or stamped on the cover of the frame. Sheepskin, which is less expensive, can be used if no tooling is to be done. (Sheepskin is not generally used for tooling as it is too soft. "Tooling sheepskin" may be purchased, however, and can be successfully tooled if the work is done slowly and carefully).

Draw and cut out paper patterns for the cover, A, and for the two indentical inside frames, B. The dimensions given can, of course, be changed to make the frame any desired size and shape.

Cut the leather according to the patterns. The openings in the frame pieces, B, should be cut with a very sharp knife or a razor blade, so the edges of the leather will be clean-cut. A piece of transparent celluloid or cellophane is glued to the back of each piece.

Before lacing the two frame pieces to the cover, the cover may be lined, if desired, with a piece of silk.

The outside of the cover may be left plain or may be decorated with a tooled or tooled and stamped design, either the one shown in the drawing or one purchased from a leathercraft supply dealer. Dyes or other coloring may be used according to individual taste.

Coloring Leather

The beauty of many articles made of leather is very considerably increased if parts of the design are colored. Leather may be colored either by means of dyes or acids, both methods being commonly used. When the leather is to be colored by means of dyes, it must first be thoroughly cleaned to free it from dirt or grease. If this is not done, it will not be possible to get the coloring evenly distributed on the surface of the leather. When coloring by means of acids, the leather need not be cleaned.

To clean a piece of leather, place it on a glass slab with the smooth or finished side uppermost, and dampen it evenly with a sponge or piece of cotton that has been dipped in cold water. Dip another sponge into a weak solution of oxalic or hydrochloric acid and rub it evenly and firmly over the surface of the leather. The acid will remove all grease or dirt.

Potassium and caustic soda are also used for cleaning leather. All dealers in leathercraft supplies carry these chemicals and provide complete directions concerning the strength of solution to be used, so beginners will have no difficulty in knowing just how to apply them. Detailed instructions for applying the dyes will be published in the next chapter.

Making a Lady's Handbag

The handbag shown in the illustration is made of tooling calf, either natural or dyed, and is lined with colored skiver or lining leather. It is made from a single piece of leather, cut according to the pattern shown in the drawing. To this piece, gussets are added to give greater fullness to the interior of the bag, and a small piece of leather is laced into slits in the front of the bag to form a slot for the pointed tab. This small piece is cut 1¼ inches wide and is folded double to a width of ⅜ of an inch before being fastened in place.

A Pair of Book Ends

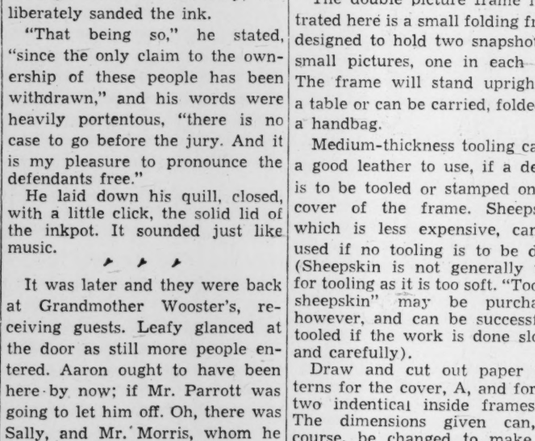
Book ends may be used in several shapes, such as the rounded ones shown in the picture, or they may be rectangular, or with sides that curve in to a point at the top. Any one of the numerous suitable designs that can be purchased from leathercraft supply dealers may be used, or you can make up your own design.

The leather ends are to be glued or cemented to two lightweight galvanized iron pieces. Each piece has a flat bottom section and, at right angles to this, a side (the part to which the leather is to be fastened) cut to the desired shape. The easiest way to obtain these pieces is to make a cardboard pattern and take it to a hardware store, where they will cut out the iron pieces for you, according to your pattern.

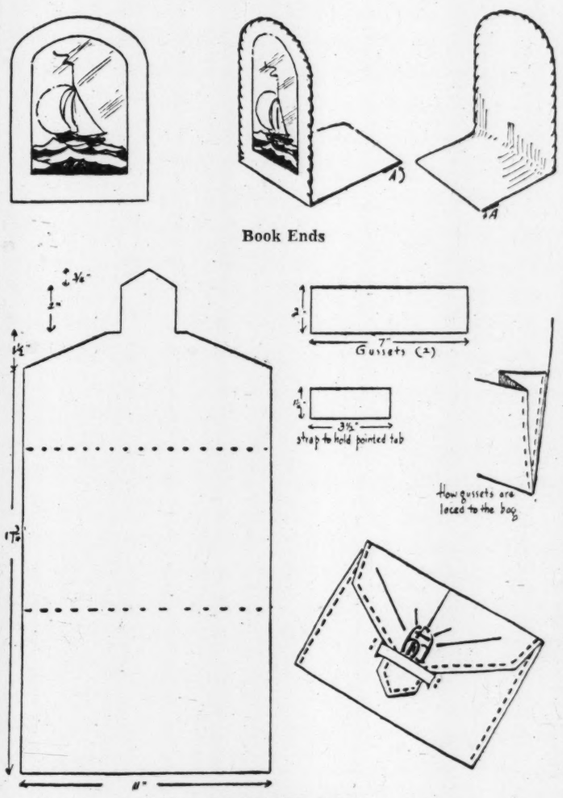
The inner side of each end piece is covered with skiver or lining leather. Cut a paper pattern for the lining and allow an extra inch to be folded underneath the end of the bottom section, as at a in the drawing. Fasten the lining to the end pieces with glue or cement.

The design on the outside leather end pieces may be tooled, incised, stenciled or outlined by hot-point work, and the leather used may be natural color or commercially dyed. When the design has been completed, lace around the edges of each piece, and then glue the leather pieces to the iron frames.

(Next Thursday's article will give instruction for making several kinds of leather belts.)



A Double Picture Frame



Book Ends

A Lady's Handbag

The Cheerful Chickadee

Snow and chickadees — how closely they are allied in our thoughts!

Chickadees are trim little birds all gray and black and white. The black they wear on the head like a cap and on the breast like a bib. They are most active and dance energetically about the branches from morning to night. As they flit they sing chattily in a deep tenor, "Chick-a-dee-dee," or whistle two full clear notes, "Fee-bee." This whistle is easy to imitate and the bird always responds, coming closer and closer with a curiosity he does not try to conceal. He may even alight on an outstretched hand to pick up nut meats.

In the woods a chickadee eats larvae and insect eggs which he picks from bark crevices. In the city the food that we may offer him which most nearly approaches his natural diet is beef suet.

There are several ways to prepare the suet for the birds. A solid chunk of it may be wrapped with twine and then tied securely to a tree branch, or it may be crumbled and hung in a wire mesh bag. Another method is to melt the suet, mix it with broken nut meats and sunflower seeds, and while it is still warm to smear it thickly on to a rough board or piece of bark and then to fasten that to a tree. Suet in a swinging container is not satisfactory.

After each meal, the near-by fruit trees get a quick inspection and many an insect egg is devoured. Chickadees are good citizens—useful, cheerful, industrious, helpful, worthy of their hire.

M. A. C.

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The Home Forum

Mrs. Abel's Family

NOW THAT I think of it, the day she came had a rather special significance to most of the women of our neighborhood; for we had all gone to the Red Cross rooms to collect our stints and unpack the new posters of "the Greatest Mother in the World." Mrs. Bascomb thought the model for the picture too young and too pretty; but we were all rather proud of it, and began at once to distribute the copies. I had only just arrived back home when Robert burst in, late from school as usual, with the news.

"Guess what? A lady moved into the White Elephant last night!"

A lady? The White Elephant had been empty and neglected for so long that, surely, no single woman could expect to cope with all that needed to be done to it, or that would have to be done to keep the old house from falling to pieces. We had hoped in vain for carpenters and painters. But now—

"Yes'm." Hilma spoke from the kitchen doorway. "The grocer's boy told me. A lone lady, and not a soul to help her."

"But we've been helping," Robert corrected. "All of us. We carried the boxes out into the shed and put the barrels in the cellar, and she gave us doughnuts. You could smell them, coming up the street."

* * *

Hilma stared. Moving and making doughnuts the next day, without troubling to get settled first. Extraordinary behavior! She parted the pantry window curtains and peered across our back-yard abutments to the bit of the corner grounds visible beyond. "And now she's working in the garden!" she announced, amazed at proofs of so much misdirected energy.

That first week certainly revealed a good deal about Mrs. Abel, or at least it demonstrated what we might expect, although some of us were still dubious as to the prospects for the old house. It should have been torn down long ago, we believed, for the sake of the street, although paint of course would probably do wonders. Perhaps Mrs. Abel would take care of that in time. But at present she seemed to be more concerned about the plot of ground in the rear, no larger than any of our own back yards, which the rest of us had been content to put into grass.

* * *

It must be admitted that those same back yards received more than usual attention that spring; and that we took occasion to observe Mrs. Abel more closely than if she had come, like ourselves, complete with husband and children, to live in one of our neat, prim little bungalows. Our new neighbor did not have the appearance of a lady, according to our standards, for she dressed for her work in open flat sandals and a kind of bifurcated overall that no women had ever worn in those parts. And she cut and turned the heavy grass sods with a man-sized, broad-bladed fork that made our gardening gear look ineffectual and a little silly by comparison. Oddly enough, as we thought, though the children naturally gathered to watch this performance, they still congregated in Mrs. Abel's garden even after it had ceased to be a novelty. We learned from Robert and the rest of the doughnut-eaters that most of them had been allowed to help.

Allowed? Of course, that word irritated us when we remembered how hard it had been to get our own grass cut and the dandelions uprooted, even at a price. Mrs. Bascomb, who had two sons neither of whom were too enthusiastic when such chores were required, reminded us pointedly of Tom Sawyer and the fence-whitewashing episode. But this, we felt, was a little unjust. It is true that Mrs. Abel "allowed" the boys to help, yet she actually did most of the work herself. She had, moreover, the rare faculty of making all labor of the kind seem like a lark by enlivening it with her inimitable store of anecdotes, folk lore, and homely, farmer-wise talk. It never occurred to the children that she was teaching them; only that she shared, in the same unconscious way that children sometimes share with each other, some new and fascinating knowledge.

* * *

You planted beans early, they learned; and, for a Fourth-of-July dish of peas, they must go into the ground no later than the nineteenth of April. If one chose the right variety of seed, the plants would yield generously all summer long. Tomato seedlings, bought in square boxes by the dozen to save growing time, came in for much discussion, in which the relative merits of Stone, Burbank, and Dwarf Champion were explained. And it really looked as if Mrs. Abel put off most of the actual planting until late in the afternoon when the home-coming children would not miss the fun.

"She asks our opinions," Robert told us proudly, as he pulled on the pair of dungarees we had been wheedled into buying for him. "She wasn't going to put in any white turnips; but, when I told her I liked to pull them out of the ground and eat them raw, she let me have a row of my own next to the fence."

The day they planted the sweet corn, he returned from his labors warm and earthy and happily chanting:

"'One for the blackbird,
One for the crow,
Two for the cutworm
And two to grow.'

You don't really have to count," he explained, "because one or two more kernels wouldn't make any difference. You take up a handful of soil and, if it feels warm, that means the chill is out of the ground and it's ready for the seed."

* * *

By this time, we were all well acquainted with Mrs. Abel, not by way of formal calls, for we knew instinctively that such amenities would be an intrusion on her busy hours; but by the children's simpler method of lingering near her gate when we chanced to pass, or calling greetings across our hedged plots. Mrs. Bascomb, it is true, still withheld her approval because there seemed to be no traditional wash- or cleaning-days at the corner house, and heaven only knew what it was like inside. Mrs. Abel, she thought, might be better employed there than out in the hot sun, raising more food than she could possibly use. It never occurred to her that this might be our neighbor's purpose, and that the garden to her represented a means, not an end; a prelude, it may be, to far more dramatic performances in the kitchen.

For her kitchen seemed always to be producing sometning, no matter what the day; not only for the delectation of our children, but for the scissors-grinder, the grocer's boy, and indeed anyone at all who came within sniffing distance. A tramp to her was usually "a real nice man" who needed to be fed, and who was always quite willing to dig a trench for her or move a cold frame. Throughout a bountiful July and August, Hilma, who had trouble with her j's, marveled at the array of "yams and yellies" shining jewel-clear in those sunny kitchen windows, the "yars" of corn and beans and vegetable soup that one small garden had yielded against the winter.

* * *

That was the first year. In November, after the plot had been raked and put to sleep under mulch for another season, Mrs. Abel spent more of her time at the sewing-machine making garments for the Red Cross. We had known for a long time that her husband was a member of the Lafayette Escadrille, and occasionally she read us bits from his letters; but she never told us of the long silence and the final news. All through the winter she knitted like mad.

The next year, when the first of our young men were called and golf courses were being plowed up, all of us put our grass into vegetable gardens, using, it must be confessed, some of Mrs. Abel's choicest seeds. And, if they did well, it was because we had no lack of counsel or weed-pulling. "Those tomatoes are beautiful," she would say, "but do you know, I think I would *feed* them a little, here at the roots." And she would bring something of her own concoction in a watering-pot.

* * *

She did a good deal of canning that summer. We had plenty of the fruits of the soil, so that she did not need to share with us any of hers. Instead, she laid up for the time when two little Belgian waifs should come to live with her. "I knew that I should have to adopt them when I saw their pictures," she explained. "They looked so *thin*."

After the Armistice, when the first of the A. E. F. began to come home and troop trains were routed through our town, Mrs. Abel sent our entire child population to the station with baskets of cakes and cookies and turnovers. We knew by that time that her husband would not return, and we wondered whether or not the sight of other women's husbands and sons and brothers would be painful to her. But, no. Her own loss she had accepted. This was no time for grief, when there was something to be done for hungry boys who had had no home cooking for months. That season her kitchen fires burned early and late.

* * *

My family moved to another state soon after that, so that we did not watch Mrs. Abel's adopted children grow up. Perhaps she is a grandmother by now. Yet only the other day I heard that she is now caring for three little evacuées from war-torn Britain; feeding them, no doubt, out of her bounteous heart and hand.

ELAINE WESTALL GOULD

Breakfast

Two beggars stand in coats of fur
Outside the kitchen door;
Their shining eyes attest the trick
Of rising from all four
To be erect upon two legs—
A balance hard to find
With apt solemnity before
And wagging joy behind.

KEITH THOMAS

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'PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG WOMAN: *A Painting by Joseph Highmore*

JOSEPH HIGHMORE (1692-1780) was one of the precursors of the British School of portraiture which reached its zenith in the late eighteenth century. He was a contemporary of William Hogarth, with whose portraits and illustrative paintings and drawings Highmore's work has been compared.

This artist was a pupil of Godfrey Kneller and his painting style was influenced by the French school. He is known for his twelve oils which illustrate Richardson's "Pamela." This portrait, now in the collection of the Detroit Institute of Arts, is characteristic of the British style. The young woman's gown is brown, with a collar of lace. The wreath which encircles her head contains red, blue, orange, and white flowers.

A Wild-Flower Poem

Who name the flowers? Though I have walked
On many winding paths, and talked
With many men, I haven't met
A namer of the flowers, and yet
The flowers are always named. Some get
Not one but several names, so rich
They are. But we must search the ditch,
The swamp, the forest, and the field
To find what a name cannot yield,
The living flower upon its stem—
The crowds and waves and clouds of them.
First there's Eyebright that we may
See each blossom well: a day
Is all that any day can be
Through all the world's eternity
When it has Bluets, same as these—
Far too many for the bees
That have Bee Balm, Cheeses; Meadow Rue
That often grows as tall as you.
There is the perfect Blue-Eyed Grass.
There is the Poor Man's Weather-Glass
That opens only in the sun
To close before the day is done.
There is, for those who seek in June,
The Indian's plant for dye, Puccoon,
Or Bloodroot that when cut will bleed.
There's Self-Heal, Speedwell, Tinker's Weed.
And where you find a cool wet spot,
There you may find Forget-Me-Not.
There's Ragged Robin, Rattlebox,
And Corydalis on the rocks.
There's Squirrel Corn, or Dutchman's Breeches,
And Jack-in-the-Pulpit who preaches.
There is the viney Virgin's Bower;
The fleeting Flower-of-an-Hour.
There's Star-Grass, Sundew, Twisted Stalk,
And Jewel-Weed where waters talk.
There's Nightshade, then the Mountain Lover
Far above the fragrant Clover.
There's Bedstraw, and the Farmer's Curse
That most call Daisy. There's Shepherd's Purse,
Empty save for drops of honey
That bees collect instead of money.
There's Queen Anne's lace for small grandmothers.
There are indeed a hundred others
Just as beautiful and wild;
But should you love them not, we'll close,
Leaving you silent, with a rose.

WADE VAN DORE

A Child of His Age

ENGLISH IN BIRTH and rearing, in middle life Paine came to embody the republican spirit of the American revolution; and that spirit he made it his business to carry overseas and spread among the discontented of all lands. He was the first modern internationalist, at home wherever rights were to be won or wrongs corrected. "My country is the world," he asserted proudly, "to do good, my religion." Throughout his later life he was a fearless skirmisher on the outposts of democracy....

He was not a student like John Adams, familiar with all the political philosophers; rather he was an epitome of a world in revolution. He absorbed ideas like a sponge. He was so wholly a child of his age that the intellectual processes of the age were no other than his own. There is a curious remark in an early pamphlet which admirably expresses his method: "When precedents fail to assist us, we must return to the first principles of things for information, and *think*, as if we were the *first men* that thought." It was his remarkable ability to think from first principles that gave such freshness and vigor to his pen. . . . He was probably the greatest pamphleteer that the English race has produced and one of its great idealists.—From "Main Currents in American Thought," by V. L. PARRINGTON. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

"Light of the world"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE present hour, when the world is darkened by fear of the power of evil forces, it is imperative that men awake to a keener remembrance of Christ Jesus' mission and of his assurance that the purpose of his coming would be fulfilled. He spoke of his message as light, saying (John 8:12), "I am the light of the world: he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life." On another occasion he said (John 12:45, 46): "He that seeth me seeth him that sent me. I am come a light into the world, that whosoever believeth on me should not abide in darkness." And he assured his followers that the truth he revealed should remain forever.

It is clear that the light of which Jesus spoke was the Christ, Truth, which he manifested, and which is at one with God, the infinite creator and Father of all. He proved the power of this spiritual illumination and bade his followers do as he did in overcoming evil, all that is opposed to spiritual intelligence. How, then, can men today realize that they "shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life"? Questions such as this are answered in Christian Science, as discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy.

This Science shows that "the light of life," revealed and demonstrated by Christ Jesus, is the understanding of real existence as wholly spiritual, the understanding of God, divine Mind, and His infinite creation of spiritual ideas. The problem before everyone is to learn that Life is God, that man in His likeness is spiritual, and to apply this truth in daily experience by thinking and living as one who truly believes and loves the revealed truth of being. This is the way in which sin, disease, and war, with its destruction, impoverishment, and sorrow, can be removed from human experience.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy says (pp. 52, 53), "Man's existence is a problem to be wrought in divine Science," adding: "Mortals have the sum of being to work out, and up, to its spiritual standpoint. They must work out of this dream or false claim of sensation and life in matter, and up to the spiritual realities of existence, before this false claim can be wholly dispelled." Furthermore, she says, "The error of supposed life and intelligence in matter, is dissolved only as we master error with Truth." Everyone, then, who desires to help rid the world of war can begin at once to work out of this dream of life in matter by looking to the deathless realities of being, and thus mastering error of belief with an understanding of Truth. The hatred which is manifested in war is an error that everyone can help to destroy by overcoming in his own heart every element of hate, such as anger, impatience, resentment, fear, and similar errors.

In the spiritual facts of real existence can be seen the basis of Jesus' assurance that what he revealed to humanity of light and love and good could never be lost or destroyed, and that eventually the human race, seeing the wickedness and nothingness of mortal mind and its evil activities, would turn to God and find in Him the loving Father which Jesus revealed Him to be. Of his confidence in the continuity and permanency of good, Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 163): "In no one thing seemed he less human and more divine than in his unfaltering faith in the immortality of Truth. Referring to this, he said, 'Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away!' and they have not: they still live; and are the basis of divine liberty, the medium of Mind, the hope of the race." This "light of life," which admits of no darkness, is something which everyone can receive in his heart and express in his life, and thus help to bring more of the "divine liberty" into human consciousness.

The power of Truth has been proved in the healing of sin and disease. These healings have necessarily meant individual purification of thought and character, the sacrifice of those mental vices of fear, hatred, anger, impurity, and kindred evils which lead to outward experience of discord. Because the need for Christ-healing today is world-wide, men should not despair, but should hold fervently the anticipation of a glorious manifestation of the Christ-power to heal a distraught and suffering world. This coming of the Christ to human consciousness calls for individual sacrifice of unspiritual thoughts and desires, and unselfed purpose to relinquish the unreal sense of heaven and earth which "shall pass away," and adhere to the eternal foundation of Truth, the light which can never be dimmed.

Jesus said to his followers (Matthew 5:14, 16): "Ye are the light of the world. . . . Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven." Herein is seen the certainty of the continuance of the light which Jesus brought into the world, for as men follow his teachings, as illumined in Christian Science, the light is being carried into the world to heal and redeem from the illusion of evil. And Jesus said (Matthew 5:18), "Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

„Das Licht der Welt"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN DER gegenwärtigen Stunde, wo die Welt durch Furcht vor der Gewalt böser Mächte verfinstert ist, ist es dringend notwendig, daß die Menschen aufwachen und der Mission Christi Jesu und seiner Versicherung, daß der Zweck seines Kommens erfüllt wird, lebendiger eingedenk sind. Er nannte seine Botschaft Licht, indem er sagte (Joh. 8, 12): „Ich bin das Licht der Welt; wer mir nachfolgt, der wird nicht wandeln in der Finsternis, sondern wird das Licht des Lebens haben". Ein andermal sagte er (Joh. 12, 45. 46): „Wer mich sieht, der sieht den, der mich gesandt hat. Ich bin gekommen in die Welt ein Licht, auf daß, wer an mich glaubt, nicht in der Finsternis bleibe". Und er versicherte seinen Nachfolgern, daß die Wahrheit, die er enthüllte, auf immer und ewig bleiben würde.

Es ist klar, daß das Licht, wovon Jesus sprach, der Christus, die Wahrheit, ist, die er bekundete, und die eins ist mit Gott, dem unendlichen Schöpfer und Vater aller. Er bewies die Kraft dieser geistigen Erleuchtung und hieß seine Nachfolger beim Überwinden des Bösen—alles dessen, was der geistigen Intelligenz entgegengesetzt ist—tun, wie er tat. Wie können dann die Menschen heute erkennen, daß sie „werden nicht wandeln in der Finsternis, sondern werden das Licht des Lebens haben"? Die Antwort auf solche Fragen gibt die von Mary Baker Eddy entdeckte und gegründete Christliche Wissenschaft.

Diese Wissenschaft zeigt, daß das von Christus Jesus enthüllte und bewiesene „Licht des Lebens" das Verständnis ist, daß das wirkliche Dasein ganz geistig ist—das Verständnis Gottes, des göttlichen Gemüts, und Seiner unendlichen Schöpfung geistiger Ideen. Es ist die Aufgabe jedes einzelnen, erkennen zu lernen, daß das Leben Gott ist, daß der Mensch in Seinem Gleichnis geistig ist, und diese Wahrheit durch Denken und Leben wie einer, der die enthüllte Wahrheit des Seins wahrhaft glaubt und liebt, in der täglichen Erfahrung anzuwenden. In dieser Weise können Sünde, Krankheit und Krieg mit seiner Zerstörung, Verarmung und Trübsal aus der menschlichen Erfahrung entfernt werden.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 52, 53) schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Des Menschen Dasein ist ein Problem, das in der göttlichen Wissenschaft auszuarbeiten ist. . . . Die Sterblichen müssen die Summe des Seins heraus- und zu seinem geistigen Standpunkt hinaufarbeiten. Sie müssen sich aus diesem Traum oder falschen Anspruch von Empfindung und Leben in der Materie heraus- und zu den geistigen Wirklichkeiten des Daseins hinaufarbeiten, ehe dieser falsche Anspruch ganz verbannt werden kann". Ferner schreibt sie: „Der Irrtum scheinbaren Lebens und scheinbarer Intelligenz in der Materie vergeht nur, wenn wir Irrtum mit der Wahrheit meistern". Jeder also, der die Welt von Krieg zu befreien helfen wünscht, kann sich sofort aus diesem Traum des Lebens in der Materie herauszuarbeiten beginnen, indem er auf die todlosen Wirklichkeiten des Seins sieht und so Annahmeirrtum mit einem Verständnis der Wahrheit meistert. Der Haß, der in Krieg zum Ausdruck kommt, ist ein Irrtum, den jeder zerstören helfen kann, indem er alles Haßähnliche wie Zorn, Ungeduld, Groll, Furcht u. dgl. in seinem Herzen überwindet.

In den geistigen Tatsachen des wirklichen Daseins können wir die Grundlage der Versicherung Jesu sehen, daß das, was er der Menschheit von Licht und Liebe und Gutem enthüllte, nie verlorengehen oder zerstört werden kann, und daß sich das Menschengeschlecht, wenn es die Bosheit und Nichtsheit des sterblichen Gemüts und dessen böse Tätigkeiten sieht, schließlich Gott zuwenden und in Ihm den von Jesus enthüllten liebenden Vater finden wird. Von seinem Vertrauen in die ununterbrochene Fortdauer des Guten schreibt Mrs. Eddy (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 163): „In nichts schien er weniger menschlich und mehr göttlich als in seinem festen Glauben an die Unsterblichkeit der Wahrheit. Denn er sagte: ‚Himmel und Erde werden vergehen; aber meine Worte werden nicht vergehen'. Und diese sind nicht vergangen: sie leben noch und sind die Grundlage der göttlichen Freiheit, das Medium des Gemüts, die Hoffnung des Menschengeschlechts". Dieses „Licht des Lebens", das keine Finsternis duldet, ist etwas, was jeder in seinem Herzen empfangen und in seinem Leben ausdrücken und so mehr von „der göttlichen Freiheit" in das menschliche Bewußtsein bringen kelfen kann.

Die Kraft der Wahrheit ist im Heilen von Sünde und Krankheit bewiesen worden. Diese Heilungen bedeuteten notwendigerweise individuelle Reinigung des Denkens und des Charakters, das Opfern mentaler Untugenden wie Furcht, Haß, Zorn, Unreinheit und verwandter Übel, die zu äußeren unharmonischen Erfahrungen führen. Weil heute das Christusheilen der ganzen Welt so sehr not tut, sollten die Menschen nicht verzweifeln, sondern sich inbrünstig auf eine herrliche Kundwerdung der Christuskraft, eine bestürzte und leidende Welt zu heilen, gefaßt machen. Dieses Kommen des Christus zum menschlichen Bewußtsein fordert individuelles Aufgeben ungeistiger Gedanken und Wünsche, selbstlosen Entschluß, dem unwirklichen Sinn von Himmel und Erde, die „vergehen werden", zu entsagen und an der ewigen Grundlage der Wahrheit, dem Licht, das nie getrübt werden kann, festzuhalten.

Jesus sagte zu seinen Nachfolgern (Matth. 5, 14. 16): „Ihr seid das Licht der Welt. . . Lasset euer Licht leuchten vor den Leuten, daß sie eure guten Werke sehen und euren Vater im Himmel preisen". Hieraus ist ersichtlich, daß die Fortdauer des Lichts, das Jesus in die Welt brachte, gewiß ist. Denn wenn die Menschen seine Lehren befolgen, wie die Christliche Wissenschaft sie erleuchtet, wird das Licht in die Welt gebracht, zu heilen und von den Trugvorstellungen des Bösen zu erlösen. Und Jesus sagte (Matth. 5, 18): „Bis daß Himmel und Erde zergehe, wird nicht zergehen der kleinste Buchstabe noch ein Tüttel vom Gesetz, bis daß es alles geschehe".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Forethought

Blithely I shall hold the sun
Against the rain, and the rain
Against the sun, cold against
The warm and warm against the cold,
Then, when one is done
And for the time being its beauty
Expended, I shall have stored
Some splendid memory of the other.

GRACE MEREDITH

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1941

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

'No Vain Presumption' ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

If in some way you had been able to accompany President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill to their conference at sea, what do you think would have been your foremost impression of these three days of "company and comradeship?"

With official on-lookers still sealed to secrecy, with correspondents hundreds, if not thousands, of miles from the scene, the press and radio reports are still insufficient to enable us to capture the most salient mood of this memorable consultation on the North Atlantic.

What, then, of the participants themselves? Before the event slips too far down onto the page of fast-moving history, the space of today's Intimate Message might well be ruled off to bring into focus one inspiring and prophetic fact—the fact that President and Prime Minister carried away with them a single impression which stands out above all others in their minds.

That impression, President Roosevelt told correspondents at his first press conference upon returning to a New England port, was of what he described as the remarkable religious service held aboard the British battleship, Prince of Wales. With American and British marines mingled as a common congregation on the quarterdeck of the ship Mr. Roosevelt said that everyone present instinctively felt this to be one of the historic religious services.

In his radiocast report to the world, the Prime Minister spoke feelingly of that Sunday morning's worship and remarked that as he looked upon the densely packed congregation "of fighting men of the same language, same faith, same fundamental laws and same ideals" he was swept with the assurance that here was "the sure hope of saving the world from measureless degradation."

Mr. Churchill reported that they sang three hymns which are the common inheritance of the English-speaking countries. Each of these hymns bespeaks the spiritual impulse and religious devotion of the Christian democracies which are today fighting to preserve the rights of Christianity, and it may be well if we pause to ponder some of the words which the sailors and statesmen of Britain and America sang together.

The sailors' hymn to which Mr. Churchill referred was "Eternal Father, Strong to Save" and it contains this earnest prayer:

> Eternal Father, strong to save,
> Whose arm hath bound the restless wave . . .
> Oh hear us, when we cry to thee,
> For those in peril on the sea.
> Oh! Trinity of love and power,
> Our brethren shield in danger's hour,
> From rock and tempest, fire and foe,
> Protect them wheresoe'er they go,
> Thus evermore shall rise to thee,
> Glad hymns of praise from land and sea.

The hymn which the Prime Minister mentioned as being founded upon a psalm which John Hampden's soldiers sang is "O God, Our Help in Ages Past" and contains this great spiritual assurance:

> O God, our help in ages past,
> Our hope for time to come,
> Our shelter from the stormy blast,
> And our eternal home.
> Before the hills in order stood,
> Or earth received her frame,
> From everlasting Thou art God,
> To endless years the same.

And finally, these statesmen, the heads of the English-speaking Christian democracies, thought it "no vain presumption" to sing "Onward, Christian Soldiers"; which contains this dedication of spiritual purpose and this affirmation of spiritual unity:

> Like a mighty army, moves the Church of God;
> Brothers, we are treading where the saints have trod;
> We are not divided, all one body we,
> One in hope and doctrine, one in charity.

Those who perceive the issues at stake in this latter-day conflict—the necessity of protecting the teachings and institutions and freedoms of practical, operative Christianity—will know that for President and Prime Minister and for the American and British sailors to sing "Onward, Christian Soldiers" was, indeed, no "vain presumption."

The impulse behind this service is greater than President and Prime Minister who, as individuals, see farther than their human lives, yet demonstrate. And true it is that Britain and America have much to atone for in their national history but it is well that the vision is higher than the reach, and when our eye is on the high goal the footsteps are surer.

Last week President Roosevelt quoted from Carl Sandburg's absorbing and sensitive biography of Abraham Lincoln to show how President Lincoln, after the Civil War had been in progress a year, had to admonish the Nation from becoming apathetic and from believing that it could be won by anything other than "hard, tough fighting."

There are other pertinent Lincoln words from Sandburg's rich pages which could well be in the minds of Americans at this hour. There is, above all, Lincoln's constant reliance "on that God who has never forsaken this people." There is his assurance that with "the assistance of the Almighty," the Government would act successfully to defend the unity and integrity of the United States. There is Lincoln's hard-won but frankly spoken conclusion that: "In a choice of evils, war may not always be the worst."

The Country Speaks: New York

Want a Ride? ..... ***By William H. Stringer***

Don't pass up the chance to give a selectee a lift, when motoring along the highway. You'll learn a lot about the whys and why-nots of draftee morale if you pick up a khaki-clad hitch-hiker or two. You'll enjoy their youthful, almost-collegiate good humor. You'll sense their hopes and apprehensions, hear about furlough plans—in short, actually get to know something of the human side of this new Army which is building to defend America. Very possibly, by the lift and by the interest you show, you'll be helping to build selectee morale yourself.

A trip from Cape Cod to New York City, in which this correspondent's car helped half a dozen draftees, one after another, on their way, brought such conclusions. They were young men from Manhattan and Long Island, and from Ohio, Indiana and Massachusetts, heading for brief week-end leaves. One lucky fellow, starting from Camp Edwards, on the Cape, had a three-day pass. Some used the old hitch-hiker's thumb. Others, to avoid the wrath of possible MP's, just "looked" at the automobile.

Once inside, each and all proved earnest and conversational. Morale? You could learn a lot about that, talking with them. Morale was "pretty fair," the Irish lad from Massachusetts said, until Congress voted the draft extension. Then it slumped badly. Not that many boys would go A. W. O. L., you understand, but they were pretty glum. But now, with the War Department saying that 200,000 men might be released by Christmas, and perhaps more later, well, things were on the up-grade. The other draftees, in turn, said substantially the same.

As for himself, "Massachusetts" said he was by no means downhearted. You see, he had a job awaiting him when he should be mustered out, a job with a big municipal fire department—a job he'd been aiming at. His future was assured.

The boys from Manhattan and Long Island were less talkative. One was of Greek descent, both were equally American. The Greek actually had begun a small fruit business before the Draft Board took him. These men found their infantry work uninteresting. It would be far better, they held, if they knew what was ahead—where America was driving. They wanted an objective they could see, if they were to sacrifice two and one half years' peacetime achievement. That's what they wanted, Mr. President.

The lads from Ohio and Indiana were the breezy ones. They liked their work in the coast artillery. They had some new equipment, including anti-aircraft. They agreed it was very true that the boys in the well-equipped outfits, the mechanized division for instance, had the best morale—men who felt they had something modern and worthy of an American army to work with.

But the conversations were not all shop-talk. The New York boys discussed whether a boat, for use on days off, might not be moored somewhere near Camp Edwards. "Massachusetts" admitted he planned to borrow his brother's automobile, also his ready cash, for the week-end. Army pay, even with the anticipated $10 additional a month, wouldn't finance taking out a girl, he said earnestly. As for the mid-Westerners, they commented on the East, and the Indianian volunteered, with a Hoosier twang, that he didn't like either clams or lobster—"no siree."

So ran the rapid-fire talk, spilling opinions that could well be noted down by the Army's anxious morale builders, and which simultaneously gave the listener a feeling he was seing a very human, and very youthful, cross-section of America. Here was man power, eminently likable man power, which should never be wasted, in any battle, because of lack of equipment or faulty training or poor officering, or any other kind of inefficiency.

Yes, don't pass up giving a lift to a draftee. You'll get a lift in return.

To Change the Subject:

They Also Serve ..... ***By Jessie Ash Arndt***

Heard something interesting the other day.

It was that in England, when the emergency actually came and trained women volunteers were called into service, only 150 out of perhaps 500 on the list in a given area responded. It wasn't lack of courage or willingness. Some had children who demanded their immediate attention; others had aged parents who were their first concern, and they had not realized until the crisis was upon them that these responsibilities would make it impossible for them to respond at once for volunteer service.

The lesson once learned, allowance is now made for such a situation and enough are trained to make up for those who, when the call comes, are prevented by heavy cares at home from taking on public duties.

Women who are heads of local defense groups in Massachusetts are taking this factor into account in recruiting trainees exceeding the number of those originally thought necessary.

Maybe Massachusetts feels nearer to the noise of great guns at sea or perhaps it is because "the shot heard 'round the world" was fired at Concord, but the women here are thorough and serious in the business of preparation for whatever national defense may mean to this section.

Women as well as men are taking the courses in the regional schools being conducted by the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee for training air raid wardens and instructors for volunteers in the air raid precaution service. Four of these schools are now in operation and others will be set up over the State until an adequate number of wardens and instructors has been provided for each area.

Natalie Hays Hammond took the lead in the training of women volunteers for defense service nearly two years ago when she organized the Gloucester Civic Patrol. At that time, women from the Middle West who heard about it in some cases shook their heads and smiled indulgently at "an effort to be dramatic." As late as last winter, at the Council meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Washington, there was a tendency on the part of club leaders from inland sections to feel that courses for air raid protection were rather foolish. Well, nobody hopes more than the women of Massachusetts that this will prove to be true—that they will never be called out as air raid wardens. But, if they are, there is one thing certain, they will know what to do and how to do it.

The national defense set-up as outlined by New York's Mayor La Guardia, although it has seemed concerned chiefly with men's activities in relation to public safety, has been adequate to give a green light to the training programs for women in towns and cities throughout the State.

Last April, the Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense School was opened at 883 Boylston Street, Boston, with Miss Hammond as Commandant. Morning, afternoon and night classes are held. The day classes are for a four weeks' course and the night classes, six weeks. Thirty auxiliary schools will have been held in various parts of the State by Sept. 1 and about 800 women will have been trained to teach. The Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense School now serves for teacher training, operating under the Protection Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

The women volunters are trained there in canteen work, communications, motor corps service, convoying, mechanics, air raid and gas defense. The graduates, who wear chocolate-brown uniforms, become members of the Women's Civilian Defense Corps.

Mrs. Robert Homans, only woman divisional head in the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, has supervision of the defense training for women, encouraging each community to set up its own program to meet its peculiar needs and giving assistance in getting the program under way.

There is a sense of the immediacy of the need along the seacoast. Ships and clipper planes come in from Europe so quickly and easily. Canada is such a near neighbor. These may seem remote to women living quietly on the plans of Kansas and within the shadow of the mountains of Colorado, but they are not. They are less than a day away as the 20th Century "crow" flies. Massachusetts women may have been spurred on by the knowledge of this.

On the opposite side of the continent the women along the Pacific Coast, who have watched the China Clipper come in only a few hours from the Far East are aware that the ocean which separates the Western Hemisphere from Asia is not as wide as it used to be. Mrs. Charles A. Sprague, wife of the Governor of Oregon, said at the recent conference of Governors in Boston that women of her State were defense conscious.

The rest of the woman-power of America that has been waiting for some special word to go ahead with a training program can get pointers from Massachusetts and make use of the defense set-up already proposed, community by community. If it works as efficiently as this part of it in New England, it will be ready to carry its full share of the defense burden, should necessity arise.

Step Right This Way, Folks—See the County Fair!

Well, Sir, it was a close race, but Clarion Grove has won again—Miss Mulsifer (our high school teacher you know) is still the best spinach and bacon canner in this part of the State.

Inside America
Twenty-second of 30 Articles

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Fair Grounds, Center Prairie—

You others can go to watch the stock judging contests if you want to but I warn you it will be tame to what I am going to see, the judges' decision between Mrs. John Jerry Tompkins of South Forks and our own undisputed champion of the Clarion Grove district, Miss Harriet Mulsifer, over the best jar of canned bacon and spinach!

You want to come? All right, step this way into the domestic husbandry exhibition. Don't mind the music of the grandstand as you pass, or the shouts of the hawkers; don't mind the crowds going into the tan-bark Midway — every county fair has those; but this particular rivalry over canned bacon and spinach is something that is worth coming for miles to see.

Hurry, Hurry

This is the season for county fairs over the rural parts of America. What the auto show is to the big city and what the circus is to the medium-sized town, and what the high school graduation is to both together, this is, with additions and trimmings, to rural communities all over the land. In many ways the ceremonial is unique. It is not only a side-show to watch but it is something in which the community has a direct participation. We know the contenders and feel the thrill of native rivalry. It's a good time to look at the latest models of farm machinery, too, and see the races; buyers will be there with crop quotations, and while we are about it the children shouldn't be forgotten for they've been owed a treat for months past. So, let's bundle the whole family up together, bright and early (and that means about 6 o'clock in our neighborhood, Mister) and put in some of Ma's fried chicken, and bounce along the gravel road with the cloud of dust behind us for five miles till we hit Route 17, and follow that to Center Prairie and the Fair Grounds.

Drawings by L. F. Van Zelm, Staff Artist

The Fair is on, all this week. The Big Top is up. The Goodwin Wonder Show is on hand. The John Deere and International Harvester and all the rest have their exhibitions out in the open. The trotting races are going on at the grandstand. And here at hand are all sorts of prodigiously fat animals, lowing and bleating and oinking and bawling in long wooden exhibition buildings, with their attendants sleeping right in with them on adjacent piles of straw. You don't realize how valuable some of these animals are, do you? Well, that's a $20,000 bull right there, who's taken blue ribbons at half a dozen shows and is heading, sure as shouting, for Grand State Champion and a trip to Chicago later; and there are Herefords and horses and pigs and cows and Percherons and I don't know what-all, and each has its own group of backers or its lonely supporter, who follow its fortunes with all the discriminative ardor of baseball fans for their favorite players, and who argue out the technical merits of the decision long, long afterwards.

Yes, the animals are all big. They look as though they had rubber tubes inside them and had all been inflated at the filling station pump. But I am ignoring all these things, at least temporarily. Yes—here we are. Come up the wooden steps. It's cool and shady in here. Don't look now, but that short, firm, compact woman who seems a bit like a school teacher (which isn't odd, you know, for she has taught our senior class in the Clarion Grove High School for going on 13 years) is Miss Harriet Mulsifer. You always wanted to see her, ma'am? Well—there she is! That's her. She can put up the best spinach and bacon in our neighborhood.

We want to talk to Miss Mulsifer just now. She is not quite herself. The judging is about to begin. Or rather, what I mean to say, the judging has been going on since 8 o'clock this morning but has about reached down now to the glass goods.

And here I must say a word about the judges. Every story I have ever read about county fairs made out the hero or heroine to be some rural person who secretly nurtured a prize cow, or wove a rug, or what not, and came suddenly into fame and glory when the judges pronounced it the best of the lot. But often the people who deserve the real medal at these affairs are the judges, who immolate themselves at every decision they render, and must have firm characters and capacity for punishment indeed, to take on this grueling and thankless chore. I'll let you in on something if you won't tell a person. Last year there were two teachers from the State Normal School who judged the baking and preserves. They were teachers of domestic economics, which means cooking. But after the way they gave the award of merit to Mrs. Gruberman for that distinctly second-rate angel cake, we thought we had better have a change. So we have got two practical housewives to take on the job; you can see them there, with the judges' ribbons over their shoulders. They look competent and effective and grim, which is the proper approach. Each of them is a notable cook in her own right, and accustomed to take nonsense from nobody.

While we're waiting, you can glance at this children's work. You'd be surprised what some of these kids do. We have them here, right from the kindergarten up. They all have a place in the county fair. "Cecil Lade, Age 5, Grade 1" —the 1st Premium for that milk bottle chart he's made at school. Neat, isn't it? Not bad for a 5-year-old. If he goes on like that, someday he'll have a Grand Champion hog.

Did you see these crocheted bedspreads? They are lovely, aren't they? Some of the patchwork quilts took years making; years of patience and loving care by farm women who were groping after beauty in their own fashion and somehow following a will-of-the-wisp of loveliness they could not explain, in golden minutes spared from house drudgery. And here they are at last, before everybody.

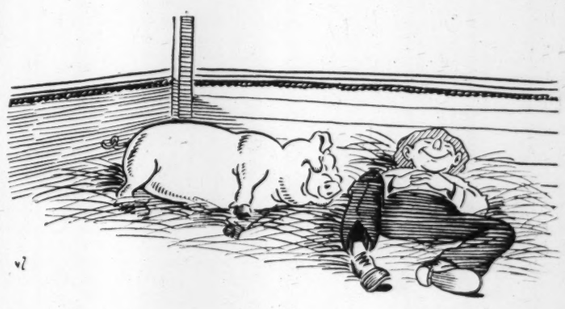
The two judges are going over the preserved strawberries, now. They are easy. Most people don't know the secret of preserved strawberries. They think they can just pour them into jars and let it go at that. They may taste all right, of course, but that's a man's argument. Men don't have any business around here at minutes like this. Strawberries should be left to stand overnight, and then when they go into jars they look like this (there now, I was sure Mrs. Axelstrom's entry would get it; see, they have tied the blue ribbon on her jar), the strawberries are full, and uniform and floating evenly in nectar right through the bottle, not all crowding to the top. Setting them out overnight, that's the trick; it plumps them out.

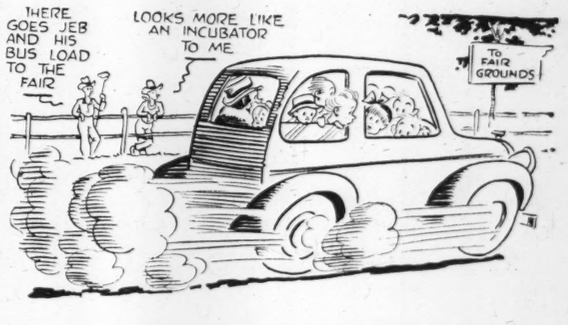
But now the excitement is intense! Miss Mulsifer has taken a good grip on herself, the way she does before sending some unruly boy to the principal. You see, Miss Mulsifer has never had any serious competition before. There aren't many people who go to the trouble of putting up really good spinach and bacon. Miss Mulsifer has some carrots, too, but she doesn't care much how they go; anybody can do carrots.

But Mrs. John Jeery Tompkins has entered the fray, now. Seems her whole family likes spinach and bacon through the winter, and she puts up quarts and quarts of it. She is standing there with the South Forks delegation. She's that large woman in pink. You know she's a good cook, just by looking at her. Its something in the face, good-natured and generous. And if you saw the John Jeery Tompkins men folks, you would be sure she could cook; that's where good cooking shows up.

Mrs. Baldwin has lifted the first jar of spinach and bacon. She is talking it over with the other judge, Mrs. Nils, of Central City. Stand back, now folks, give them a chance. Give them plenty of room. Now they have taken up the second jar. That's the John Jeery Tompkins' jar. What color that has, what uniformity, what clearness! Well—yes, but think about the uniformity and clearness that Miss Mulsifer gets into her jars. The judges are speaking. What—

We've won! Hurray! Who's won? —why, our side, Clarion Grove; our champion, Miss Harriet Mulsifer. Now ! tell you, friend, that is something for a little woman like that to go on putting up the best bacon and spinach and bringing credit to our neighborhood and the Clarion Grove High School, and Rotary, and the Reading Club, year after year! Deserves a sight of credit, she does! I see you're smiling, and perhaps it is a little matter in one sense, but, after all, the little matters are generally the really important things in life, aren't they?



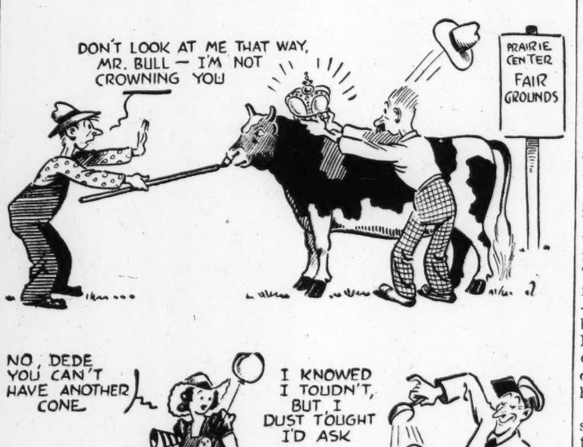


See Miss Mulsifer blush. That's unusual, too. You can tell now the strain she was under. And Mrs. John Jeery Tompkins is trying to be sweet. Well, I sympathize with her all right, but she ought to know she couldn't get anywhere against our champion. The judges are explaining why they made the decision. Both jars are very creditable, real remarkable samples indeed. Hard to choose, and all if there is money in it? Good that.

You don't understand? You ask heavens, no! I guess maybe you don't get the proper slant. Maybe you have to live in a county fair neighborhood all your life to see the thing the way we do. It isn't a matter of money. Don't you see? Our Miss Harriet Mulsifer has got the "1st Premium" blue tag put on her jar of bacon and spinach, and all Mrs. John Jeery Tompkins has got is the white tag on hers, for "Hon. Mention."

Not much difference, you say—?

Come on, friend, yet's go out! Let's go over to the Midway, and see the acrobats. I guess we have stayed too long. Let's go and see something we can all understand.



BUT, DARLING, I WASN'T GOING IN — I JUST WANTED TO WALK PAST THE SIDE SHOWS
YOU CAME TO SEE FARM MACHINERY AND THAT'S WHAT YOU'RE GOING TO SEE
SIDE SHOW
SIDE SHOW
PEANUTS
TO VEGETABLE EXHIBIT

Eastern Yacht Club Sailors Capture National Junior Sailing Title Again Today

Manny Salvo Blanks Cubs For 3rd August Victory

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Big Manny Salvo, the towering right-hander from far-away Sacramento, is up to his old tricks again. As they say in the dugout, he is handing the opposition a row of goose eggs. Twice this month he has stepped to the rubber for the Braves and shut off the other side without a run, first at Philadelphia and yesterday with a five-hitter over the Chicago Cubs. As a matter of fact, Salvo reached the point where he had to pitch a shutout or be beaten.

All through April, May and June, Salvo was the victim of poor support. He dropped 10 straight decisions and in only about two of them was he hit hard. Three times the Braves failed to give him a run. Twice they gave him only one.

Hit Behind Him

However, at the same instant Salvo regained his shutout touch, his mates started hitting behind him, and his August record is a much improved three victories and only one defeat. In blanking the Phillies and Cubs, and edging the Pirates, 4-3, Manny yielded just two bases on balls and 11 hits. He fanned six Cubs.

A year ago Salvo was a mild sensation in the National League with his scoreless pitching. Joining the Braves in mid-June, he won 10 games and five of them were shutouts. He got the Dodgers, Cubs and Giants once, and Phils twice. But this spring he was off to a slow start with the rest of the Boston club and lost a flock of contests that he should have won. However, now that Manny is getting some help, he can be expected to win his share through September.

Hassett Stars

Salvo can thank Buddy Hassett for his win in the first half of that double-header yesterday. Buddy played first base, came up with two singles and a triple and gave the crowd an exhibition of hustle.

With two out and Sibby Sisti on second base in the third inning, Hassett pulled a single on the ground to right field for the tie-breaking run. A minute later he stole second. Then, when Paul Waner scratched a hit off Babe Dahlgren's glove, Buddy made

By a Staff Photographer
Manuel Salvo

home by a sprint and a good slide. After that the Braves went on to tally four more runs, for a total of six for the inning. Hassett had previously singled to left in the first and later tripled to the right of center in the fourth.

Brave Tour

After their single with the Cubs this afternoon, the Braves prepare to take to the road. They are idle tomorrow and Saturday, but play a twin bill at Shibe Park, Philadelphia on Sunday. The Saturday date was dropped to manufacture two for Sunday. Casey Stengel gets back into the thick of the pennant battle by playing two games at Brooklyn on Monday, the holiday. On Wednesday and Thursday of next week he is at the Polo Grounds for two more singles.

Meanwhile, the Red Sox presented the unusual spectacle of picking up a game in the first division of the American League yesterday, although beaten, 6-3, by the Tigers. When Joe Cronin's protest was upheld by President Will Harridge, one defeat was removed from the Boston record and one victory added.

However, Cronin may not have heard the last of the affair. Manager Roger Peckinpaugh of the Cleveland club is protesting to Judge Landis, on the grounds that the Red Sox should either be made to replay the contest with the Senators, or start the game again from the point it was interrupted by rain. Peckinpaugh calls the ruling "without precedent in the big leagues." However, up until the hour this was written, Landis had not answered.

Local Box Scores

Braves
Yesterday
First Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sisti 3b	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
Moore cf	4	0	0	0	7	0	0
Hassett 1b	4	1	3	5	7	1	0
Waner rf	4	1	2	2	2	1	0
West lf	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
Miller ss	4	1	2	2	1	3	0
Roberge 2b	4	1	1	1	1	2	0
Berres c	4	0	3	3	6	0	0
Salvo p	4	0	1	1	1	1	0
Totals	36	6	13	15	27	8	0
CHICAGO							
Hack 3b	4	0	1	1	0	1	0
Hudson ss	4	0	0	0	1	1	2
Olsen cf	4	0	1	2	1	0	0
Nicholson rf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Dahlgren 1b	3	0	1	1	7	0	0
Dallesandro lf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
McCullough c	3	0	0	0	8	0	0
Stringer 2b	3	0	0	0	3	4	0
Passeau p	3	0	1	1	0	3	0
Totals	31	0	5	6	24	9	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6

Runs batted in, Hassett, Waner, Miller, Berres. Two-base hit, Olsen. Three-base hit, Hassett. Stolen base, Hassett. Double plays, Stringer, Hudson and Dahlgren; Waner and Hassett. Left on base, Chicago 4, Boston 6. Base on balls none. Struck out, by Passeau 7, by Salvo 6. Wild pitch, Salvo. Time, 1h. 49m. Umpires, Reardon, Goetz, Conlan. Attendance estimated, 3000.

Second Game

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hack 3b	4	0	1	1	2	1	0
Hudson ss	5	0	1	1	3	3	0
Olsen cf	5	0	1	1	2	0	1
Nicholson rf	2	2	1	4	1	0	0
Dahlgren 1b	3	0	0	0	7	0	0
Dallessandro lf	3	1	2	2	2	0	0
George c	3	1	0	0	6	1	0
Stringer 2b	2	2	1	1	4	5	0
Raffensberger p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Root p	3	0	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	30	6	8	11	27	9	2
BOSTON							
Sisti 3b	4	1	3	3	0	2	0
†Moore	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
Cooney cf	5	0	0	0	3	0	0
Gremp 1b	4	1	1	1	13	0	0
‡Hassett	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Demaree rf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
West lf	3	1	2	2	0	0	0
Miller ss	4	0	1	2	3	6	0
Roberge 2b	2	0	0	0	1	2	0
Rowell 2b	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Montgomery c	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
*Waner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berres c	1	0	0	0	5	0	0
Javery p	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Johnson p	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	35	4	9	11	27	13	1

*Batted for Montgomery in sixth. †Batted for Sisti in ninth. ‡Batted for Gremp in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	—6
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—4

Runs batted in, Root 2, Hack 2, Nicholson, George, Gremp, Demaree, West, Rowell. Two-base hits, Moore, Miller. Home run, Nicholson. Stolen bases, Hudson, Stringer. Sacrifices, Hack, Dallessandro, George, Root. Double plays, Hack, Stringer and Dahlgren; Root, George and Dahlgren; Miller and Gremp. Left on bases, Chicago 6, Boston 11. Bases on balls, by Raffensberger, by Root 6, by Javery 2, by Johnson 3. Struck out, by Root 3, by Javery 2, by Johnson 4. Hits, off Raffensberger, 3 in 1-3 inning; off Root, 6 in 8 2-3 innings; off Javery, 5 in 6 innings, none out in seventh; off Johnson, 3 in 3 innings. Winning pitcher, Root; losing pitcher, Johnson. Umpires, Conlan, Goetz and Reardon. Time, 2h. 15m. Attendance, 3204.

Red Sox
Yesterday

DETROIT	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Stainback lf	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
Meyer 2b	4	0	1	1	3	4	0
McCosky cf	3	1	1	1	4	0	0
Higgins 3b	4	0	1	1	2	4	3
York 1b	4	2	1	4	12	1	0
Campbell rf	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Tebbetts c	3	1	1	1	4	0	0
Croucher ss	3	0	0	0	0	4	1
Newhouser p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gorsica p	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	30	6	5	8	27	14	1
BOSTON							
Di Maggio cf	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
Fox rf	5	1	1	1	1	0	0
Cronin 3b	5	0	1	1	0	2	0
Williams lf	4	0	2	2	1	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	0	0	0	8	0	0
Doerr 2b	2	0	2	2	3	2	0
Peacock c	1	0	0	0	3	0	1
L. Newsome ss	3	0	0	0	4	4	1
*Spence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carey ss	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Grove p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson p	1	0	0	0	2	3	1
†Finney	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	36	3	8	8	24	12	3

*Batted for L. Newsome in eighth. †Batted for Wilson in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Detroit	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	x	—6
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Runs batted in, Cronin, Williams, Fox, York, Tebbetts. Home run, York. Sacrifice, Higgins. Left on bases, Boston 11, Detroit 6. Bases on balls, by Wilson 5, by Newhouser 3, by Gorsica 2. Struck out, by Wilson 4, by Gorsica 4. Hits, off Grove, 0 in 1-3 inning; off Wilson, 5 in 7 2-3 innings; off Newhouser 1 in 2-3 of an inning; off Gorsica, 7 in 8 1-3 innings. Wild pitches, Wilson 2. Winning pitcher, Gorsica; losing pitcher, Wilson. Time, 1h. 55m. Umpires, Summers, Rue and Stewart. Attendance 4,782 (paid).

American Pro Grid Schedule

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 28 (AP)—The Paterson Panthers and Long Island Indians will open the sixth season of the American Professional Football Association here Sept. 14.

The league's 1941 schedule:

Sept. 14—Long Island at Paterson.
Sept. 21—Long Island at Wilmington, Providence at Newark.
Sept. 28—Providence at Jersey City, Wilmington at Paterson, Newark at Long Island.
Oct. 3—Jersey City at Wilmington (night).
Oct. 5—Paterson at Long Island (night).
Oct. 12—Newark at Wilmington, Paterson at Providence, Long Island at Jersey City (night).
Oct. 19—Newark at Paterson, Wilmington at Jersey City, Long Island at Providence.
Oct. 26—Jersey City at Paterson, Long Island at Newark, Providence at Wilmington.
Nov. 2—Newark at Jersey City, Wilmington at Long Island, Providence at Paterson.
Nov. 9—Jersey City at Providence, Paterson at Newark.
Nov. 16—Paterson at Jersey City, Providence at Long Island, Wilmington at Newark.
Nov. 23—Jersey City at Newark, Wilmington at Providence.
Nov. 30—Paterson at Wilmington, Newark at Providence, Jersey City at Long Island.

Baseball Games

Today
American League

Boston at Detroit.
New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at Chicago.

National League

St. Louis at New York.
Chicago at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
(Only games scheduled.)

Tomorrow
American League

Chicago at St. Louis.
(Only game scheduled.)

National League

Brooklyn at New York.
(Only game scheduled.)

Intentional

STE. DOROTHEE, Que., Aug. 28 (CP) — Albert Murray of Montreal knocked two balls into the rough yesterday while playing in the senior section of the Canadian Professional Golfers' tournament—and the miscues were intentional.

Murray thus avoided winning the Senior trophy, which he himself had donated to the association. A. F. MacPherson, another Montreal professional, won the cup with a 36-hole total of 166, a stroke ahead of Murray.

Kovacs Shows His 'Terrific' New Stroke

By the Associated Press

Tennis may not know it but it's about to be revolutionized and the expectant perpetrator is Frank Kovacs, the unpredictable Californian, who has developed a new forehand to add to the list of reasons why he annoys America's tennis fathers.

"It's terrific," he said, in explaining his new stroke to a rather nonplussed press conference, which he summoned after perfecting the latest addition to his tennis repertoire.

"It's going to revolutionize tennis but the first thing it will do is to make me national singles champion.

100 Per Cent

"Why, it makes my backhand look weak—and you know my backhand always has been my strongest weapon. I would say that it improves my forehand 100 per cent."

Kovacs put on an impromptu exhibition as he explained the workings of his new and by no means secret weapon.

It consists of swinging the racket far back on returns, keeping the right foot forward, moving the left foot out and catching the ball on the top of its rise. All this is done in a single co-ordinated motion.

Two Years' Work

Incidentally, this what-is-it is something which Kovacs and his coach, George H. Hudson, of Oakland, Calif., have been working on for the past two years. Apparently the solution came on George all of a heap for he came rushing eastward last week for a hasty tete-a-tete with Frank.

They gave the idea a whirl on the Longwood Cricket Club courts and they claim the results exceeded all expectations.

"Ellsworth Vines had the only forehand which even approaches it," said Kovacs modestly.

"The whole idea of it is that it takes advantage of your opponent's energy," he added. "You can use it all day, hour after hour and never get tired."

The fellow is unpredictable enough to be right. So don't say you weren't warned.

Nearly 100 Tee Off in Four-Day Hershey Open

HERSHEY, Pa., Aug. 28 (AP)—Heavy early-week rains left a premium on long-hitting over the 7,000-yard Hershey Country Club course today as a field of almost 100 golf professionals teed off in the four-day $5,000 Hershey open championship.

Horton Smith figured four 70's ought to win" and this simply strengthened the favorite positions held jointly by Ben Hogan, the Hershey professional, and Sam Snead, the West Virginia slugger.

Hogan, making his playing debut as the home professional, had at stake his record of finishing in the money in 53 consecutive tournaments. He leads the money winners of the professional circuit, for the year with $12,733 to date, with Snead second at $8,911. Hogan has averaged 70.33 strokes per round for 65 rounds and Snead 71.04.

The Vardon Trophy, awarded annually to the professional with the best year-long performance appears to be Hogan's. He has a 418 points, based on his accomplishments in 24 major tournaments, while Snead is second with 343.

If Hogan can land near the top in the Hershey open, the Tam-o-Shanter at Chicago, Atlantic City (N. J.) open, Hurst invitation at Philadelphia and Providence, R. I., open within the next month, he has a chance to beat Snead's 1938 record of $19,908 in total winnings.

Two of the game's top notchers listed originally as entries for the Hershey 72-hole test failed to appear—U. S. open champion Craig Wood, and Vic Ghezzi, the P. G. A. titlist.

Fred Corcoran, P. G. A. tournament manager, said they were busy with exhibitions.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Cooney	385	41	117	0	24	.304
Hassett	312	45	84	1	22	.269
Rowell	402	43	108	4	45	.269
West	410	54	110	9	57	.268
Moore	306	34	82	4	31	.268
Sisti	420	53	112	1	41	.267
Waner	247	31	66	2	35	.267
Montgomery	36	2	9	0	1	.250
Demaree	83	13	20	1	8	.241
Masi	151	15	36	3	16	.238
Miller	464	41	103	6	53	.222
Roberge	71	5	15	0	8	.211
Gremp	50	2	10	0	5	.200
Berres	212	15	40	0	13	.189

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Williams	373	100	151	28	94	.405
Cronin	439	83	138	13	79	.315
Foxx	226	33	69	0	26	.305
Foxx	411	78	122	18	87	.297
Peacock	212	22	62	0	27	.292
Tabor	414	54	116	13	88	.280
Finney	425	70	118	3	37	.278
Doerr	406	56	113	14	75	.278
Pytlak	285	27	76	1	34	.267
Di Maggio	466	97	124	6	35	.266
Spence	192	22	46	2	26	.240
Newsome	177	17	37	1	12	.209
Carey	13	5	2	0	2	.154

Semipro Baseball

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 28 (AP)—Stillwater, Okla., Boomers eliminated New London, Conn., Diesels from the National semi-pro baseball tournament last night, 4 to 0.

Chet Pavlok limited the Boomers to four hits—two bunts and two singles—but the Oklahomans put them to use in scoring all their runs.

Challenge Leaders

By a Staff Photographer
Skipper Arthur Pounds, second from left, and his Westhampton Yacht Club mates, who scored a fourth and first yesterday to come within three-quarters of a point of the leaders in the National Junior sailing championship now being held at Marblehead. With Pounds are Charles Clifton, William Nagle, and Sonny Lewis.

Battle for Junior Yachting Title

BULLETIN

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 28 — Capt. Bobby Coulson's Eastern Yacht Club crew retained the Sears Cup, emblematic of the national junior yachting championship, here today on points. Captain Coulson's rivals, Cold Spring Harbor and Westhampton of Long Island Sound, were unable to take advantage of the deadlock existing before the eighth and final race which Vinyard Haven won.

The race today was held in a knockdown nor'wester over a nine-mile course.

Junior Yachting Standing

	Points
Eastern Yacht Club	38¼
Cold Spring Harbor	38¼
Westhampton	37½
Vineyard Haven	34
Hingham Y. C.	30½
Burnham Park	27½
Sachem's Head	27
Boothbay Harbor	19

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 28—Three tight-lipped skippers and their equally determined crews furled spinnakers and checked rigging in last-minute tune-ups for the all-important finale of the National Junior yacht racing championship which was being completed off this famous yachting center this morning.

Knotted for the lead in double square knots, the defending champions, Bobby Coulson and his Eastern Yacht Club mates, and Capt. Tommy Platt of Cold Spring Harbor were faced with an outside threat in the crew of Westhampton, whose skipper Arthur Pounds made a brilliant showing in yesterday's two encounters to come within three-quarters of a point of the leaders.

And so, with sparkling breezes sending the eight crews off in the last race of this year's Sears Cup series this morning, one of the most dramatic National Junior championships is drawing to a close.

There was an early indication during the opening day races Monday that Coulson would have difficulty in defending the championship which he won so easily last season. In the very first race, Cold Spring's Platt took starting honors and waltzed through for the cannon with Coulson trailing in second berth.

Then Coulson picked up another second, which ordinarily would be sufficient for the lead at that juncture, but Cold Spring managed a third and was in top spot by a quarter of a point after the first day's sailing.

Meanwhile, Burnham Park Yacht Club of Chicago notched up a victory in that second race, to keep within reasonable distance of the leaders and remain a threat. The rest of the fleet were definitely "outsiders" at this point.

After the second day's sailing, the complexion of the series had changed considerably. The racing had taken on the appearance of a one-man show, much the same as last year when young Coulson romped. The defending champion had dropped to a poor last in the fifth race of the series and skipper Platt of Cold Spring Harbor was well out in front. Coulson was next in line, and the name of Arthur Pounds and his Westhampton crew was far down the list—some nine points astern of the leading Cold Spring trio.

But hardly discouraged because of his mediocre showing the first two days, Captain Pounds set out yesterday to do a man-sized job in junior costume. He was right up there in one of the hottest races of the series, but lost out on the photo-finish and was recorded fourth. However, the leading Cold Spring Harbor boys, and the runner-up Easterners were finishing last and next-to-last respectively, and so Pounds narrowed the gap.

Out he went in the seventh race of the competition with fire in his eye. The conditions were to his liking, a piping nor'wester. With salt spraying sails, deck and crew like the rattle of a machine-gun, Pounds added weight to his name going to windward for the winning salute.

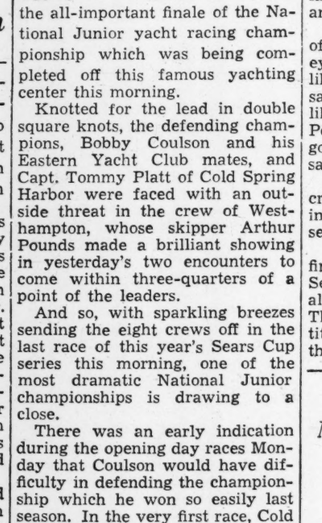
Again the leading Cold Spring crew dropped in the standing, taking a sixth, while Eastern finished second to the Westhampton boys.

It all leads up to as dramatic a final race as seldom witnessed in Sears Cup history. Three crews all battling for the championship. The top boat of the three gains the title without question. And that's the reason for the large spectator flotilla which gathered off this port this morning.

But to make matters all the more dramatic, the trio of Vineyard Haven, headed by helmsman Johnny Mills, staged a comeback, too. Mills clicked off a second and a third yesterday to go into today's finale, four and one quarter points behind the two leaders. The chances for Vineyard's winning their seventh Sears Cup are slim indeed, but not impossible. And the chances for their gaining a second or third when the final results are posted look good.

Bud Thurber finally was rewarded for his keen racing this week with a first in yesterday's opener. Thurber and his Hingham Yacht Club mates have run into all kinds of soft spots after showing a very clean-cut yachting performance. But yesterday's nipping of Vineyard Haven at the finish line, gave Hingham its opportunity for cheering.

W. A. D.



By a Staff Photographer
Bud Thurber

Hingham's tillerman, Bud Thurber, turned in a first in yesterday's opener at the 'Head.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Friday, Aug. 29
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program
For Friday, Aug. 29

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 & 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 & 11.73mc), Monday through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13 or 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by recording.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"Calling the World." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—7:05 p. m.—War Commentary, Oliver Stewart. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:00 p m.—Programs in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Orchestral Music; News in English; HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—9:15 p. m. — William Holt: "Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monntor; recording.
6:45 p. m.—Music for a Summer Evening.
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code (for Advanced Students and Beginners).
7:30 p. m.—News for French - Speaking Listeners in the West Indies.

(15.13mc or 11.73mc)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program; News; Music; Special Brazilian Half-Hour.

WBOS (11.87mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tropical Viennese Ensemble; Tune Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; closing stocks; WBOS Sport Page; Dance Time.
8 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Bauer & Ramin, Will Bradley's Orcherta.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies; U. S. Marine Band.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra; Ricardo's Rhapsodies.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Football Game, All Stars vs. Chicago Bears.

Andover Golfer Makes Quarter-Finals Again

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If a record for consistency can be established in the short space of two years, young Paul Collins of Andover is in a fair way to establish one.

In the second annual Class B championship, now under way at Wollaston Golf Club, Collins is the only one of last year's quarterfinalists still in the running, and he headed into today's two matches a co-favorite with Medalist Ed Kenney of Ponkapoag.

Collins made his day's golf yesterday the easiest of any contestant in the field as he went only 25 holes to win his first two matches. He crushed Bill Todd of Furnace Brook 6 and 5 in the first round and then gave an even sounder drubbing to Francis Ford of Albemarle, whom he defeated 7 and 6. In the morning he was six over Wollaston's par of 73, and in the afternoon only one over.

Left-Handed Champion

This morning he was due to meet Dan Danick of George Wright, the Class B left-handed champion of New England, who defeated William Noonan of Happy Valley 2 and 1, and George Nelson of Blue Hill one up.

Ken Dunbar of South Shore, another quarterfinalist last year, survived his first-round match against Dr. G. V. Leach of Wollaston, but then bowed yesterday afternoon to Medalist Kenney, who was one over par in the morning, and against Roman Ramirez of George Wright, and four over against Dr. Leach.

Dr. E. F. Egger of Brockton, a semifinalist last year, was upset in his second-round match by Joe Casey of Woburn, who was runner-up for medal honors Tuesday.

Took Three Holes

Kenney, an oil products salesman from Canton, almost bowed out of the tournament against Dunbar when he came to the 17th and was two down. He won the 17th with a 12-foot putt for a par, took the 18th with a birdie, and finally won the match with a par at the first extra hole. This morning Kenney played his clubmate from Ponkapoag, Joe Moran, who is awaiting a call to the Naval Air Corps Reserve.

In the other two quarterfinal matches, William Addison of Andover played John Ford of Albemarle, and Casey met Al Lewis of George Wright.

Digging Divots

Defending champion Marcia Perrin of Woodland bowed out of the eleventh annual State junior girls' tournament at Hatherly yesterday when she missed the green at the 19th hole in her match with Ann Fitzgibbons of Duxbury. Miss Fitzgibbons thus became a finalist and this morning met Margaret Taft of Fresh Pond, the tournament medalist, who defeated Gertrude Wind of Thorny Lea 2 and 1. In a special four-ball match yesterday afternoon, Miss Perrin teamed with John Gahan of Hatherly and Holy Cross to win low gross honors with a 76.

* * *

A match which went seven extra holes featured the first day's play in the round-a-day division of the four-ball tournament at Myopia Hunt Club yesterday, as Donald Watson of The Country Club and Louis Curtis of Essex traveled 25 holes to defeat Dudley Peckham and Warren Motley of the home club. Curtis won the match with a 15-foot putt for a par five at the long 15th hole.

* * *

At the South Shore Women's Golf League Field Day at South Shore yesterday, Mrs. Francis H. Gleason of Cohasset and Nancy Bailey of Marshfield won low gross with a best ball of 77. These two were leaders of their respective four-ball teams this season. Low net was won by Priscilla Bailey, Nancy's sister, and Mrs. R. Crane, both of Marshfield, with their 92-68. League officers elected for the coming year included Mary Slattery of Scituate, President; Ann Fitzgibbons of Duxbury, Vice-President; Mrs. John I. Smith of Wollaston, Secretary, and Mrs. Richard H. Edwards, Jr., of Cohasset, Treasurer.

* * *

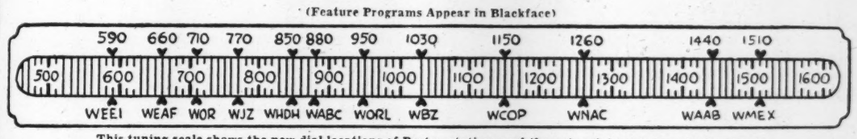
Bill Bearse of Hyannisport, leading Cape amateur who tied with J. C. McDonough of Woodland for the qualifying medal in the annual Cape Cod championship at Eastward Ho! Tuesday, lost out in the play-off for possession of the trophy yesterday when he turned in a no-card. Bearse was still very much in the tournament, however, and today met Joe Monahan, Jr., of Belmont in the semifinals. The other semifinal match pitted J. Sampson against C. N. Pond.

* * *

The New England Section of the P. G. A. will compete in a match against the U. S. Army team from Camp Edwards at United Shoe this Sunday, with the entire proceeds to be donated to the U. S. O. Admission fees in the form of donations will be made by the gallery.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Melody Matinee	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves - Chicago	Sports and music
3:15	Jan Peerce, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Cubs baseball game	Sports and music
3:30	News; Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Boston Braves - Chicago	Sports and music
3:45	Advent'es in Science	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Cubs baseball game	Sports and music
4:00	Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	Boston Braves - Chicago	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"In Your Defense"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Cubs baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"In Your Defense"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Braves - Chicago	Consolairs
4:45	Burl Ives, Songs	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Cubs baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	From A to Z in Novelty	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills": sk.	Adventure Stories	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Bob Edge	"Wings on Watch"	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Sifting the News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Nicholio Cravan	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Five Star News
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"Who's News"
7:30	"Maudie's Diary":	Cugat Rumba Revue	"Confidentially Yours"	Harry James's Orchestra	Wonderland Salute
7:45	dramatic sketch	Cugat Rumba Revue	Concert Miniatures	"Inside of Sports"	"Fireside Time"
8:00	'Death Valley Days'	"This Is Judy Jones,"	"Housewarming": va-	Wythe Williams	"Castles in the Air"
8:15	'Death Valley Days'	comedy sketch	riety; B. Goodman's Or.	"Sky Over Britain"	music
8:30	American Cruise,	Ricardo's Rhapsodies	The Aldrich Family, dra-	"Britain Speaks"	Civilian Defense Program
8:45	music; Wm. Shirer	Ricardo's Rhapsodies	matic sketch	**Brazil Presents, Orch**	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra
9:00	**Major Bowes**	Williamstown Institute of	**Music Hall: Connie Bos-**	Colonial News Service	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	**Major Bowes**	Human Relations	**well, Don Ameche, Jerry**	All-Star Collegians vs.	
9:30	**Major Bowes**	All - Star Collegians-	**Lester, Music Maids,**	Professionals football	
9:45	**Major Bowes**	Professional Champions	**guests, orchestra**	game	"Pages From the Classical Album"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or	football game	**Rudy Vallee Show: John**	All-Star Collegians vs.	Five Star News
10:15	Professor Quiz:	All - Star Collegians-	**Barrymore, guest**	Professionals football	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30	quest

Coaches Finding T-Formation Far More of a 1941 Hazard Than Selective Service

Grid Mentors Concentrate Only on Business at Hand

(This is final of a series dealing with likely effects of the national emergency on 1941 college football.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—This country's college football coaches are going into the 1941 campaign with a tendency to concentrate only on the business at hand and let the future take care of itself.

A nation-wide Associated Press survey shows that so far neither the original selective service draft nor last month's registration of 21-year-olds has made any appreciable inroad on the colleges' football-playing manpower. What's more, with very few exceptions Big Ten teams and Pacific coast teams, Eastern Ivy Leaguers and Southwest Conference contenders expect to retain throughout the season the personnel with which they will go into their opening games.

Here and there a key back or a letter-winning lineman has had his number called or has enlisted in the armed services. Others have quit their civilian schools to enroll at the Naval Academy. Jobs in defense industries have appealed to a number of boys. Northwestern expects to have its star halfback, Bill DeCorrevont, when the season opens, but isn't sure he'll still be there for the final games of the Big Ten campaign.

Too Young

But as a general rule the college football players are too young to have been registererd for either draft (Jim Jurkovitch, California's star halfback, won't be 21 until Nov. 27, 1942, or they have been deferred because they are enrolled in R. O. T. C. courses (like Princeton's captain, Bob Peters of Kingsport, Tenn.) or their concentration on the sciences and engineering has given them occupational deferment.

The coaches, therefore, are finding the T-formation far more of a 1941 hazard than selective service. They expect to conduct their business as usual. Graduate managers of colleges in major industrial and defense production areas are gleeful at the prospect of seeing some of this "fresh money" finding its way into their box-offices on Saturday afternoons.

The general attitude is pretty well expressed by Maj. John L. Griffith, commissioner for the Western Conference, though he was referring only to the Big Ten:

Total Effect Slight

"A relative few among prospective members of football squads have been called, primarily because the average of (Conference) football men is under the limit of 21 years. While there are scattered individual losses, the total effect is slight.

"There has been no suggestion that the one-year residence or freshman rule should be modified or dropped. Neither have there been suggestions for retrenchment or curtailment. Football schedules are unchanged and ticket prices in general the same as last year, neither higher nor lower. Preseason ticket sales indicate heightened interest."

Only in the Southeastern Conference has there been much mention of letting freshmen play varsity ball, chiefly by Bernie Moore of Louisiana State, who thinks it might be a good "safety valve." But the suggestion, which may come up at the annual Conference meeting in December, has as many opponents as proponents.

The country-wide reaction is that manpower losses have been too slight to make necessary such a drastic measures with its attendant danger of encouraging use of, to quote Coach Tom Lieb of Florida, "Football bums who matriculate in September and quit school in December."

The general belief is that, for this season at least, college football will run off according to plan and schedule. As to 1942 and beyond—college football, like the rest of the world, will take up future problems when they have been brought into the present.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

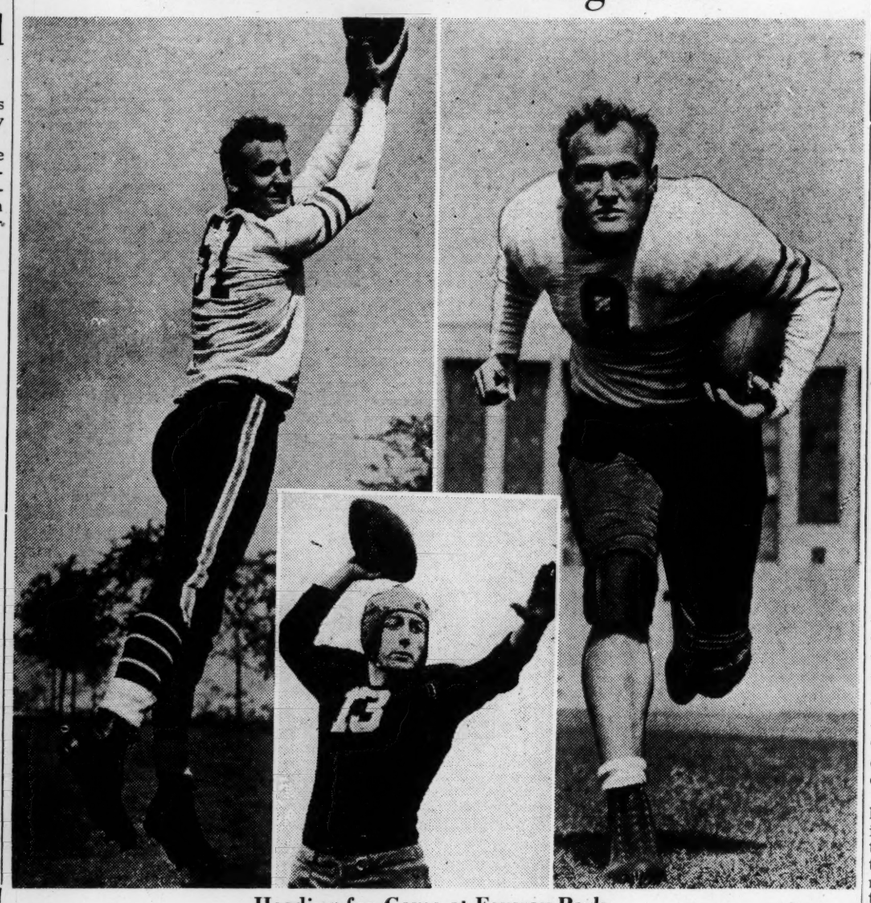
Three Years Ago

Monte Pearson, New York Yankees, pitched no-hit, no-run game against Cleveland, winning 13-0. Walked four in otherwise perfect game.

Five Years Ago

Main body of United States Olympic team, including 239 officials and athletes, arrived home in President Roosevelt.

Grid Stars of First Magnitude



Heading for Game at Fenway Park

These three grid stars, all of whom are due to appear in tonight's game in Chicago between the College All-Stars and the professional Chicago Bears, will be making a trip to Boston shortly for a game between the same two teams at Fenway Park on the night of Sept. 11. None of them is any stranger to Boston gridirons, for Kenny Kavanaugh of the Bears, at the left, is the young man who came north with Louisiana State a couple of years ago and scored four touchdowns against Holy Cross. Bill Osmanski, also of the Bears, at the right, is the former Crusader captain who has become one of the greatest ground-gainers in pro ranks. And in the inset is little Charlie O'Rourke of Boston College, local favorite, who will be in the backfield for the All-Stars.

Art Jones Sub For Harmon In All-Star Game

All-Stars vs. Bears

CHICAGO, Aug. 28 (AP)—Starting lineups of the Chicago Bears and college All-Stars tonight:

Bears		All-Stars
Plasman	LE	Rankin, Purdue
Stydahar	LT	Pannell, Texas A. & M.
Fortmann	LG	Lio, Georgetown
Turner	C	Mucha, Washington
Musso	RG	O'Boyle, Tulane
Artoe	RT	Drahos, Cornell
Wilson	RE	Rucinski, Indiana
Luckman	QB	Evashevski, Michigan
Nolting	LH	Harmon, Michigan
McAfee	RH	Franck, Minnesota
Osmanski	FB	Paskvan, Wisconsin

Referee, W. H. Friesell, Princeton; Umpire, John Schommer, Chicago; Head Linesman, Ernie Vick, Michigan; Field Judge, Frank Lane, Cincinnati. Kickoff—7:30 p. m. (C. S. T.). Radio broadcast—Mutual and NBC (Blue).

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The small school football player who should be the star in the 1941 All-Star game at Soldier Field in Chicago tonight has been found and his name is Art Jones. Art is the pride and joy of little Richmond University where he has starred for the last three years. Monday he was picked as the first substitute to replace All-America Tom Harmon, whenever that young man needs a rest or the coaches want some new line of attack.

Tom does all things so well that he can fit in almost any attack and it is the college coaches' belief that this fellow Jones comes the closest to fitting in Tom's shoes. Rather a nice compliment for this boy from the Richmond school. But it is nothing that the folks from Dixie didn't expect for he has been burning up his league, and last year he was the leader in running back punts, in passing and in kicking. They say he can pass on a line just as far as the receiver can run down field and he'll have some mighty fine receivers to shoot the ball to once they turn him loose.

Ranging out there will be Dave Rankin of Purdue who was one of the fastest ends in the country and did quite well on the track team where he was high point scorer in a number of dual meets. Another who may be loose out there waiting for that pass may be George Franck who was the climax runner for Minnesota's champion Gophers last fall and has been the Big Ten sprint champion along with Myron Piker. Just lay a clothesline pass in either of these boys' hands and you'll most likely see a touchdown

It looks like Art Jones is going to be a mighty important man on Soldier Field tonight. Of course we still expect Tom Harmon of Michigan to live up to his reputation as the country's No. 1 player just as Nile Kinnick, of Iowa, did the year before. Tom is a great competitor and mighty durable, as he proved at Ann Arbor. As a high school lad at an earlier All-Star game he announced to Arch Ward, who runs the game, that he would be playing out there at the end of his senior year. He really lived up to his boast and he'll be playing his best tonight.

* * *

Dave Rankin of Purdue was chosen by the rest of the All-Star players as the captain of the team. It is a signal honor and is the first time anyone from the Big Ten has been chosen. When he finishes this game he is joining 36 Purdue men who will go into training for Naval aviation at the Glenview aviation base which is just on the outskirts of Chicago. A great number of the players among the collegians will report immediately after this game to one of the three branches of the military service of our country. Facts are that some of the boys are already in, as is Ben Sohn who played such a grand game at guard for Southern California, last season. Ben has spent the summer at the Marine officers' training school at San Diego, Calif. Six foot three and 220 pounds of solid Marine so that when he arrived late for the All-Star training period they gave Ben just 15 minutes to warm up before they put him in competition.

'Old Guard' Ranks Thinned In National Amateur Golf

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 28 (AP)—The "Old Guard" of amateur golf—its ranks thinned by the charge of an amazing newcomers' legion—dug in for a last ditch fight in the national amateur championship today.

As the 45th classic swung into third-round and quarter-final engagements, gone from the Field Club's divot-scarred battleground were such greats as Dick Chapman, Johnny Goodman, and Johnny Fischer, ex-champions all, and genial Charley Yates, last American to take the British title.

Valiantly carrying on for the favorites' cause were such standouts as former titleholder and current favorite Marvin (Bud) Ward, Harry Todd, Pat Abbott and Ray Billows. But lined up against them was a youthful brigade of brash and comparatively little known challengers—Bob Riegel, Neil White, Skee Reigel, and Lou Jennings, to mention only a few—whose daring play has made this tournament, in many respects, the liveliest in the United States Golf Association's 45-year history.

Ward Wins Twice

Ward, stout-hearted Spokane star who won his championship in 1939, blazed his way to two triumphs yesterday to become the only ex-titleholder still in the running. With a performance bulwarking his position as favorite, Ward downed Alex Welsh of Rockford, Ill., 7 and 6, then whipped Otto Greiner of Baltimore, 2 and 1.

Billows, twice a finalist in this event in the past four years, defeated Art Atkinson of New York, 5 and 3. Then the Poughkeepsie star won, 4 and 3, from Lloyd Ramsey of Lexington, Ky.

Todd, the Texan who finished second to Ward in last month's western amateur, took a 4-and-3 win over Jim Lewis of Toledo, then won eight of 10 holes to trim Matt Zadalis of Ralston, Neb., 9 and 8. His opponent this morning was Pat Abbott, one-time movie extra from Los Angeles and 1938 finalist against Willie Turnesa. Abbott had to travel the full 18 holes to oust Johnny Vavra, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, then defeated Wilford Wehrle of Chicago, semi-finalist last year, 3 and 2.

That brilliant quartet carried plenty of talent, but so did the more numerous "surprises" of this battle. Right up in front of the strong upset division were Skee Riegel of Glendale, Calif., Bobby Riegel of Houston, Texas, and Louis Jennings from Portland, Ore.

Skee Riegel put out the tourney's only foreign entry, Mario Gonzales of Brazil, 2 and 1, and Grover Poole of Raleigh, N. C., 6 and 5. Bobby Riegel hung a 20-hole licking on Goodman, 1937 title winner and former open king. Jennings, the bank clerk who Ward thinks is a real comer, sent defending champion Dick Chapman to the sidelines by a 5-and-4 margin, then eliminated Rod Bliss of Omaha, 4 and 3.

Todd vs. Abbott

Standout scrap of the third round appeared to be the one involving Todd and Abbott. Billows was paired with Neil White of Port Chester, N. Y., 1940 southern amateur champion who looms as No. 1 dark-horse. White fired birdies on the 16th and 17th to win his second-round battle, 2 and 1, from Dee Replogle of Oklahoma City, Okla.

Ward was matched with another unheralded entry, Glenn Oatman of Kansas City. Harry Haverstick of Lancaster, Pa., who scored a second-round victory over the tourney medalist, Stewart (Skip) Alexander of Burlington, N. C., was paired with Steve Kovach of Pittsburgh, who eliminated Yates and Fred Haas of New Orleans, both by 2-and-1 margins.

Purdue's 'Ideal' '41 Gridder Will Be 5-11, Weigh 185

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Purdue's "ideal" 1941 football player, as determined by the averages of the 70 players who are expected to report to Coach Mal Elward for the opening of practice on Sept. 10, will have the following general specifications:

Weight—185 pounds.
Height—5 ft., 11 in.
Age—20 years, 8 mo.

The average Boilermaker will also be a typical mid-westerner, for although 11 States are represented on the roster, all but 10 of the prospective grid candidates hail from Indiana or some of three bordering States—Illinois, Ohio, and Michigan.

As far as scholastic inclinations are concerned, virtually every school in the University is represented, including agriculture, forestry, the various branches of engineering, physical education, and science.

The sophomore class with 30 candidates, will predominate, although closely followed by the junior class, with 27. Seniors, with only 13 representatives, will be in the distinct minority.

Provided there is anything in size, there should be plenty of strength concentrated at tackle. The two largest men on the squad are Italo Rossi, 5 ft., 11 in., 225-pound major letterman tackle from Pekin, Ill., who is expected to be more or less of a permanent fixture in the Boilermaker forward wall, and Barry French, 6 ft., 1 in., 220-pound sophomore tackle from Sioux Falls, S. Dak., who won the Purdue Freshman Football Merit Trophy last spring.

At the other end of the scale are three men who hit around 160 pounds, Walter Cook, major letterman halfback from Casper, Wyo., who is one of the deadliest tacklers on the squad despite his small size, and a pair of sophomores, Albert Cary, end from Peru, and William Burghardt, halfback from Wheaton, Ill.

Nice Shooting

This year's national skeet championships were highlighted by Mrs. Jean Smythe's run of 100, Charlie Poulton and Alex Kerr shooting 250 without a break; and a five-man team breaking 500 without a miss.

In a total of 26,160 shots, in 10 years of a New York hole-in-one tournament, three aces have been scored.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Coast Fan Praises Fain

As pointed out in this column a few days ago, playing first base and hitting second for the San Francisco Seals is a young man by the uncommon name of Ferris Fain. If you take the word of some Pacific Coast League critics, the boy is a combination of Lou Gehrig and Hal Chase—a big league star wasting his time in the minors. But it was suggested here that other ball players had come East bearing flowery press notices, only to find the pitchers a mystery. Lou Novikoff was cited as a recent case.

However, from an impartial observer comes assurance that Fain is a cinch to find a place in the big leagues. James B. Smith of San Francisco, a former ball player writes:

Fast Thinker

"Fain is the best kid first baseman I have ever seen in defensive playing; a real copy of Stuffy McInnis of the old Philadelphia Athletics. He was a fair hitter last year, his first with the Seals, doing about .250 or .260. This year he is around .325 and .330. He is called 'cocky' Fain because he is always on the move and a wizard on low-thrown balls. He has a real baseball mind—is a fast thinker.

"I hope Fain stays with the San Francisco team one more year," Mr. Smith goes on to say. "Then if he continues to hit he cannot fail in the majors. Of that I am sure. I do not know Fain personally, but believe him to be a boy of good habits. Think he plans to marry in the fall. You need not feel afraid of saying good things about him. You will not have to retract anything you say."

Big Price Tag

According to Bob Quinn, President of the Boston Braves, who keeps in touch with such matters, the Seals have placed a $60,000 price tag on the young first baseman. And Bob agrees that the rookie needs at least another season on the West coast.

Charley Graham, who operates the Seals independent of a big league connection, has also put a $50,000 figure over the head of Fernandez, the 'Frisco shortstop.

The news on Fernandez is that he may never make the National or American League as a short fielder. They say he does not move around enough and has "booted" a lot of ground balls in the clutch. He is described as the sort who gets the hard ones, yet often misses the easy chances. However, it may be that he can make the grade if shifted to third base. Some big league outfit probably will make this experiment.

* * *

No man in the majors has pitched better ball since the July 4 halfway point in the campaign than Jim Tobin of the Braves. Consider his record.

On Independence Day he blanked the Phillies on a pair of hits, 2-0, starting a string of consecutive complete games which brought eight victories and four defeats with a club that has been trying for weeks to get out of seventh place in the National League.

Also included among the eight triumphs were a three-hit shutout of the Cardinals and a five-hitter at Cincinnati, 5-0. Among the four setbacks were an eight-hit, 12-inning heartbreaker to the Cards; a 6-2 beating by Whit Wyatt which saw Tobin fail to issue a base on balls; a 2-1 13-inning battle to the lowly Phils, and a 5-1 defeat by Higbe.

Over that stretch of 12 complete efforts, which adds up to 115 innings, Tobin has yielded only 21 passes, and although there is no way of telling from here, probably half of those were intentional. As Jim throws a knuckler—one of the best in baseball—you can better appreciate this remarkable control. Not even the pitcher himself knows which way the knuckler will dip.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	80	44	.645	
St. Louis	78	45	.634	1½
Cincinnati	69	52	.570	9½
Pittsburgh	66	56	.541	13
New York	58	63	.479	20½
Chicago	55	71	.437	26
Boston	50	73	.407	29½
Philadelphia	35	87	.287	44

Results Aug. 27

Boston 6, Chicago 0.
Chicago 6, Boston 4.
St. Louis 8, New York 5.
Pittsburgh 12, Philadelphia 2.
Brooklyn 4, Cincinnati 2.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	84	44	.656	
Chicago	67	60	.528	16½
Boston	66	61	.520	17½
Cleveland	64	60	.516	18
Detroit	59	68	.465	24½
Philadelphia	55	70	.440	27½
St. Louis	54	69	.439	27½
Washington	53	70	.431	28½

Results Aug. 27

Detroit 6, Boston 3.
Cleveland 11, Philadelphia 4.
Washington 11, Chicago 3.
New York 11, St. Louis 1.

Strictly Family

CENTRALIA, Ill. (AP)—The Earl Eggers made a family affair of the Centralia Tennis Association's annual tournament.

Eggers bowed out of the men's singles in the semi-finals but with Glen Champ he reached the finals of the men's doubles.

Eggers' wife, Emma, and her sister won the women's doubles.

His sister-in-law, Mrs. Elsie Nelson, captured the women's singles championship.

Oh, yes, Eggers is president of the association.

Speed is something George Case has had since he was a high school boy in New Jersey. He then ran the hundred in 9.7.

Two Star Ends Added to Squad For Local Game

Coach Swede Nelson added a couple of top-flight ends to his All-Star football squad today. They are Dave Rankin, All-America selection from Purdue, and big Ed Frutig of Michigan.

Rankin and Frutig swell the end squad to five members: Hugh Barber of Columbia, Dolly King of Long Island University, and Alex Lukachik of Boston College have already signified their intention of competing against the Chicago Bears at Fenway Park on the evening of Sept. 11, in a Crosscup-Pishon Post sponsored contest.

Big and Fast

The Purdue ace, Rankin, was the most widely picked All America end in the country last season. Big and fast, Rankin draws a starting assignment against the Bears in Chicago tonight. He polled more votes than any other player in the people's vote for players to oppose the Bears in the Windy City game.

Frutig was mentioned numberless times for All-America honors also. He was selected on the Big Ten "All" team, and played in the East-West game last Jan. 1. He and his teammate at Michigan, Forest Evashevski, scored the East's only touchdowns.

Each Over Six Feet

Both lads weigh 190 pounds, and each is over the six-foot mark. Lukachik and Barber are also in the 190-pound class, while Dolly King, negro wingman from Long Island, balances the beam at 215 pounds. It is expected that one more end will be added by the time the squad convenes here on the morning of Sept. 4.

In spite of the husky end squad Nelson has assembled, they are still outweighed by the Bears' pass-catchers. Both Dick Plasman and Hampton Pool, starting Chicago duo, will come in at 210 and 215 pounds, respectively. Other Bear ends are Ken Kavanaugh, 205; George Wilson, 195; John Siegal, 205, and Bob Nowaskey, 195.

U. S. Girls' Tennis

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28 (AP)—The four top-seeded players moved into the semifinals of the National girls' tennis chapionship tournament yesterday with defending champion Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., scoring the most impressive victory.

Miss Brough, seeded No. 1, played sensationally in defeating eighth-seeded Nellis Sheer of Miami Beach, Fla., 6—1, 6—0. She has lost only three games in her three tournament matches thus far.

Second seeded Doris Hart, Miami, Fla., star, also won an easy 6—0, 6—3 victory over Gert Moran, fifth-seeded player from Santa Monica, Calif. Barbara Krase of San Francisco, seeded third, turned back Marie Jacks of San Diego, Cali., 6—4, 6—3, to earn the right to meet Miss Brough while Miss Hart's opponent will be Kitten Catton of Alameda, Calif., seeded fourth, who topped Mary Ann Morgenstern, Hermosa Beach, Calif., 7—5, 6—1.

Helpful Fans

TOLEDO (AP)—When a polo field, soft from previous days' rain, became chopped up in early chukkers of a recent game, the management asked spectators to walk around the field during intermission and press divots back in place. They did, and players were able to continue without accident.

Medal Scores at Omaha Significant to Ouimet

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While the qualifying rounds of the national amateur golf championship at Omaha are past history, and match play has reached a stage where any one of the survivors is a possible title winner, there are some aspects of the Monday and Tuesday medal play which are still the subject of discussion among those who study the whys and wherefores of the scoring, rather than merely glancing over the scores themselves, to ascertain who qualified and how the individuals fared in whom they are especially interested.

To a championship veteran like Francis Ouimet, twice the amateur titleholder and a headliner in such tournaments for many years, the medal scores at Omaha had much significance. They were just about the most erratic of any seen since the game became thoroughly modern, which means the days of steel shafts, numbered irons, thoroughly watered greens and all the other factors which have tended to make scoring easier.

Why did they range so high, for one thing, on a course with seven par-4 holes measuring less than 400 yards, four others under 440 and one par-5 of 467 yards, or comfortably within two-shot range these days, as far as distance is concerned? True, the course has only three short holes and one hole of 622 yards, but these things in themselves would not explain why the low 36-hole total of the two days was 144, only two strokes under the best at the very exacting Oakmont course two years ago, and top qualifying figure 159, or a single stroke below Oakmont.

Hard as Flint

The best answer perhaps is found in the reports from that veteran New York golf reporter, William D. Richardson, who explained that the greens, badly bitten by a freak frost last fall that nearly wrecked them, were hard as flint and that recovery shots, in many instances, were downhill. To a man like Ouimet those items were illuminating. He feels, like many others who knew the conditions of years back when firm to hard putting surfaces were far more common, that the modern crop of golfers have not been forced to learn the art of the cut shot, to stop a ball quickly even on a hard surface. In latter days, as a rule, they have been able to pitch boldly for the pins and have the soft greens stop the ball, rather than the art of imparting a lot of back spin, either by the cut shot or by hitting high on the ball and going down through, like a massé in billiards.

Scores ran higher in the second qualifying round at Omaha than in the first. The difference, when you stop to think of it, was astonishing, for 41 of the qualifiers, and those in a tie, scored lower the first day than the second, while only 13 improved, the other 10 scoring the same both days. Very likely it would be found that in most championships the scores run higher the second round, for the reason that those who find themselves comfortably placed in their opening round may have a tendency to let up the second day, unless they have a chance for the medal.

Strong Cross Wind

But at Omaha the number of strokes taken by the qualifiers the second day totaled 136 more than the first day, or an average of more than two strokes per round for the field, as compared with 66 more strokes the second round a year ago at Winged Foot, or practically one stroke more for the individual verage. Again Bill Richardson supplies a partial explanation, which is that a strong cross wind Tuesday accentuated the dangers from out of bounds of not hitting the narrow fairways from the tees. Wind still bothers the amateurs.

The fact that not one player broke par, 72, the second day and only two the first, was another striking feature of the qualification, in these days when the leading professionals feel terribly disgusted if they fail to turn that trick. It indicates that the gap between amateur and professional golf among the country's leaders is rather wide at the moment.

Among those who was not surprised at the superb 67 by young Skip Alexander of North Carolina in the opening round at Omaha, starting him toward the honor of being medalist, was Richard D. Chapman, last year's medalist and title winner. Chapman knew all about the capabilities of the 23-year-old from their match in the North and South amateur championship at Pinehurst last March, for Alexander matched the best shots the champion tossed at him the first nine of their Pinehurst match and then proceeded to throw some more birdies and pars in such profusion that Chapman was left behind.

Something Lacking

Once more it became evident both in the sectional qualification for the national amateur and in the medal rounds at Omaha, that Ted Bishop is the present Massachusetts best choice in national company and once again in a national amateur is becomes apparent that something is lacking in Bay State golf that helps develop national timber. I still think, the same as for a number of years, that it is too much four-ball and not enough individual. I still think, as I once told the Martin Twins, that if a group of a dozen to 20 of the leading younger golfers of this district formed a little league of their own and, week ends, played a series of individual matches, round-robin style, they would make a lot of progress; for they have the distance, the mechanical shotmaking ability and what they apparently need most is a lot of keenly contested match play with their peers.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 27

International League

Jersey City 1-6, Baltimore 0-9.
Buffalo 4, Montreal 1.
Syracuse 9, Newark 7.
(Only games).

American Association

Toledo 3, Indianapolis 1.
Louisville 5, Columbus 4.
St. Paul 3, Kansas City 0.
Milwaukee 6, Minneapolis 4 (10 innings).

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 3-2, Sacramento 1-3.
San Francisco 3, Los Angeles 0.
Hollywood 8, Oakland 2.
Seattle at Portland, rain.

Texas League

Houston 7-6, Dallas 2-5.
Beaumont 11-2, Oklahoma City 4-8.
Shreveport 2, Tulsa 0.
San Antonio 8, Fort Worth 4.

Southern Association

Knoxville 4, Memphis 2 (2nd-rain).
Birmingham 9-1, Chattanooga 4-2.
Little Rock 3-2, Nashville 1-9.
New Orleans at Atlanta—rain.

Eastern League

Albany 3-6, Springfield 0-2.
Binghamton 3-4, Hartford 2-6.
Scranton 6-7, Williamsport 3-6.
Wilkesbarre 3-4, Elmira 0-3 (2nd 14 innings).

J. Borotra Bans Radio Interviews

By the Associated Press

VICHY, France, Aug. 28—French sports heroes no longer will be allowed to step up to the microphone and say, "Hello, mom, I'm glad I won!"

Jean Borotra, former French and international tennis star and Vichy's director of sports, banned radio interviews today with winners of athletic events on grounds they hurt the dignity of sport.

Leonard Keeps Title

STE. DOROTHEE, Que., Aug. 28 (CP)—Stan Leonard of Calgary, Alberta, retained his Canadian Professional Golfers' Association title over the Islesmere course yesterday, with a 72-hole total of 286, two under par.

Leonard's total gave him a three-stroke margin over Stan Horne of Montreal who shot a 189 after leading the field with a four under par 140 display Tuesday.

Horne added scores of 75 and 74 yesterday, while Leonard shot a 70 and 74.

All but six weeks of the 1941 baseball season had elapsed when Fiddler McGee of the Giants won his first game. Last year he won 16.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Total Sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	432,410
1941 volume to date	91,429,499
1940 volume to date	140,312,715

Stocks Mill Around In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—Further fractional advances were pretty well spread over today's stock market but there were too many small losers to make the rallying move impressive.

The list was at its best in the forenoon when the pace was moderately fast at intervals. There was a reversion to sluggishness after mid-day and, near the final hour, trends were spotty. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 400,000 shares.

Business prospects brought bidders for individual stocks, brokers said, and mild inflationary psychology remained a speculative prop. Among persistent handicaps, however, were taxes, broadening federal restrictions and war doubts.

Boeing was among scattered stocks making new highs for the year. Ahead occasionally were American Telephone, Great Northern, Kennecott, Youngstown Sheet, Douglas Aircraft, Westinghouse, Sears Roebuck, Standard Oil (NJ) and U. S. Rubber.

Pepsi-Cola stumbled over profit selling, as did Richfield Oil. Both were recent prominent climbers. Backward at times were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Western Union and Southern Pacific.

On the upside now and then in a ragged curb were Bell Aircraft, Todd Shipyards, Sherwin Williams and Venezuelan Petroleum.

Rail Loans Higher

In late trading the market was enlivened by wide moves in special issues. Laclede Gas 6s pushed up more than 4 and Silesian-American Corp. 7s jumped about 11. Dealers had no immediate explanation for the rapid rise in the Silesians, which rose 10 points yesterday. The company is controlled by Anaconda Copper Mining although its properties are in Poland. A recent move to transfer the property to other interests to provide for maturity of the bonds was said to have been blocked by the U. S. Treasury.

Corporate bonds generally remained steady near the close with gains in the rail division well maintained.

Gainers in the corporate list included West Shore railroad 4s, Wabash first 5s, Pennsylvania General 4½s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Central Railroad of N. J. 5s, Erie & Jersey 6s, International Mercantile Marine 6s and Northern Pacific 4s.

U. S. Governments were about unchanged in the outside market and slightly higher in the Stock Exchange. Foreign loans were mixed. Sao Paulo 8s of '50 moved up around a point.

Sharp Rise Shown in New Freight Cars on Order

WASHINGTON (AP)—Class I railroads had 86,416 new freight cars on order on Aug. 1, compared with 19,765 cars a year earlier, the Association of American Railroads reported.

The carriers also had 603 new locomotives on order, compared with 168 on Aug. 1, 1940.

In the first seven months of this year the railroads put in service 43,243 new freight cars, compared with 40,416 in the same period last year, and 323 locomotives, compared with 201.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Hamilton Cot pf	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Wis P & Lt 7 pf	$2.91⅔	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 30
Do 6 pf	$2.50	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 30
Interim				
Ca Bakeries pf	$2.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Extra				
Unt Stl & Wire Co	5c		Sep. 15	Sep. 6
Irregular				
Mutual Sys, Inc.	3c		Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Rhinelander Pap	20c		Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Regular				
Abbotts Dairies	25c	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Atlantic Ref pf A	$1	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 6
Baldwin 6 pf Series A 1924	$1.50	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 30
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Brazilian T&L pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Cent El&Tel pf	75c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 10
Chartered Tr & Exec (Toronto)	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Commonwealth Tel Co (Wis) 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Delaware Fd Inc	20c		Sep. 15	Sep. 2
El Paso El Co. (Texas) $4.50 cum pf	$1.12½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Electrolux Corp	20c		Sep. 15	Sep. 4
Emporium Capwell	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do pf	$3.50	S	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do 4½ cum pf A	56¼c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Famous Play Can	25c	Q	Sep. 27	Sep. 6
Foster&Kleiser 6 Class A pf	37½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Gen FExtinguisher	75c		Sep. 15	Aug. 30
Ga Sav Bk & Tr	$2	S	Sep. 15	Sep. 10
Hall Ptg Co	25c	Q	Sep. 20	Sep. 5
Holland Furnace	50c		Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Hollander & Son (A)	25c		Sep. 15	Sep. 5
Honey Dew	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Indianapolis Pub Welfare Loan Assn	$1	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 20
Jamieson (C E) & Co	5c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co	15c	Q	Sep. 3	Sep. 19
Kobacher Strs	25c		Sep. 12	Sep. 2
La Crosse Tele Co	27c		Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Leonard Refineri's,Inc	5c		Sep. 15	Sep. 5
Messer Oil Corp	20c		Sep. 10	Aug. 30
Michigan Asos Tele Co 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Minn Valley Canning Co 5 pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 8
Miss R Pow pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Mutual System, Inc 8 pf	50c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Nanaimo-Cuncan Utilities, Ltd., 6½ pf	81¼c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
	81¼c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Northwestern Utilities, Ltd, 6 cum pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 26
Ohio As Tel Co 6pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 23
Pasuhau Sug Plantation Co. Ltd	15c		Sep. 5	Aug. 25
Pacific Fina'ce Corp of Calif 5 pf	$1.25	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
do pf "A"	20c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
do pf "C"	16¼c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Pac Indemnity Co	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Paraffine Cos	50c	Q	Sep. 27	Sep. 10
do pf	$1	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Penn Telep Corp $2.50 pf	62½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Pitts Pl Glass	$1		Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Powdrell & Alexander	10		Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Rheem Mfg	25c	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 30
Roeser & Pendlet'n	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
St. Helen's Pulp & Paper Co	40c		Sep. 2	Aug 23
San Gabriel River Improvement Co	10c	M	Aug. 21	Aug. 20
San Jose Water Wks	37½c	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 20
do 4¾ pf "A"	296875	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 20
Southwstn Assoc Telep Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
United Pac Ins Co.	$1.50	Q	Sep. 26	Sep. 16
White Villa Grocs, Inc	$3	S	Sept. 1	Aug

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	55¼	54⅞	54⅞	— ⅛
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	49	49	49	A'g 25
7¾	5½	Adams Exp (.15)	1	7	7	7	
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22	22	22	A'g 22
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	A'g 26
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	12	43	42	43	+1⅜
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 26
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅜	½	⅜	+ ⅛
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	2	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	A'g 27
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	10	14⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	1	8	8	8	A'g 23
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	162½	162½	162½	+ ½
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	13	13	13	
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	A'g 27
8½	5¼	Allied Stores	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	
84	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	83½	83½	83½	A'g 27
27	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g)	6	28¾	28¾	28¾	—1
21⅜	14½	Aipha Cem (¾g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
1⅜	¼	Am Leather	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
18	10	Amal Leath pf	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	2	58	57½	58	— ½
187⅛	143⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	A'g 26
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	2	42¾	42½	42¾	+ ⅛
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	6	6¼	6¼	6½	A'g 26
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	
3	1	Am Cable & R	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	5	83½	82½	83	+1½
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179½	179½	179½	A'g 16
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	5	31¾	31½	31¾	
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	2	72	72	72	— ¼
23⅛	18¼	Am Ch & C 1.20g	6	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅜
11⅜	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	A'g 26
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	4	109¾	109⅝	109¾	A'g 14
83¼	61½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	73¼	71½	73¼	A'g 27
9⅜	4⅜	Am Comm Al	7	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
19½	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	3	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1½	1½	1½	
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6	6	A'g 12
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	1	¾	¾	¾	A'g 27
19½	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	A'g 27
23⅞	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	*1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅜
2⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 25
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	4	38⅛	38	38	
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	1	3½	3½	3½	
33¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33	33	33	A'g 23
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	5	48⅜	47½	48⅜	+1
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
25½	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	13	25½	24½	25½	A'g 26
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	2	3½	3½	3½	A'g 27
13¼	10	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	10	10	10	A'g 23
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	2	46½	46	46	A'g 27
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	2	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	3	93½	92½	92½	+ ⅛
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	1	12½	12½	12½	
5⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	4	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
20⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	29	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(4⅛k)	2	34	34	34	A'g 27
39	25	AP&L $5pf 4⅜k	4	31¼	30¾	30⅞	— ⅛
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	6	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ¼
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	7	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
10¼	7½	Am Seating(½g)	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
45⅜	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	8	42¾	42⅜	42⅝	+ ⅜
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	153½	153½	153½	
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	42½	42½	42½	A'g 27
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	5	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	A'g 27
11½	9⅜	Am Stores (⅝g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	A'g 25
20⅜	13	Am Sug R (½g)	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	3	92½	92	92½	A'g 27
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	19	19	19	
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	22	155⅞	155½	155¾	+ ½
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	3	69	68½	69	A'g 27
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	2	70	70	70	— ½
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	155½	151½	55.⅛	A'g 26
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
29⅛	26⅛	Am Viscose ½g	18	27⅛	27	27	
116⅜	114⅛	Am Viscos pf (5)	1	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	— ⅝
7¼	⅛	Am Water Wks	8	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	85½	85½	85½	A'g 20
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	4	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
78¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	1	77	77	77	+1
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	6	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	55½	55½	55½	A'g 27
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	39	29¼	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
16	11⅜	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	15½	15½	15½	A'g 22
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 27
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 26
31	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	4	31	30¾	31	A'g 21
112	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	112	112	112	A'g 22
5½	⅛	Armour Ill	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
68	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	1	66½	66½	66½	— ½
70	60	Arm Ill pf	1	67	67	67	A'g 5
34⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	2	28½	28½	28½	— ¼
9⅜	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	A'g 27
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 25
10⅛	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
87½	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	86	86	86	A'g 18
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	100	100	100	A'g 9
25⅛	25	Associates (2)	1	23	23	23	—2
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	3	28½	28¼	28¼	— ¼
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	3	64⅜	64	64	A'g 27
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	5	26⅜	25¾	25¾	— ⅞
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
42½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅜
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	4	21¾	21½	21⅝	+⅛
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	A'g 27
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	A'g 26
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	*2	72	72	72	+1½
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
27⅜	13⅞	Austin Nichols	9	27⅜	25⅜	27⅜	A'g 26
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	16	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
B							
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	12	15½	15⅛	15⅜	+ ¼
5⅝	3½	Balt & Ohio	4	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	15	10¼	10	10	
9⅞	6½	Barker Br (¾g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	A'g 25
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.45g)	14	10¼	10	10	
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	6	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ¼
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	27	27	27	A'g 26
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27	27	27	A'g 27
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115	115	115	A'g 14
8½	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	A'g 26
40	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	11	59	38½	39	+ ¼
20⅞	13¾	Benef Ind (.85g)	4	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
57	50	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	54	54	54	+1
34¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	30½	30⅛	30½	A'g 26
89½	67½	Beth Steel (4½g)	17	70	69⅞	70	
131½	121½	Beth S 7¼ pf (7)	8	123	122⅝	123	A'g 27
31⅞	24¼	Bigelow S (3g)	3	30½	30¼	30¼	— ¾
23	16½	Black & Deck(2)	2	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅜
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	2	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	A'g 27
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	A'g 27
19¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	65	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ¼
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	3	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ⅜
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¾
20¼	18⅜	Borden Co (.90g)	4	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
20⅜	16	Borg-Warn .80g	4	19¾	19½	19½	
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31	31	31	A'g 25
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp(.30g)	2	4	4	4	A'g 27
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport B ¾g	3	10¾	10½	10½	
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	7	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
41	30	Briggs & S(1½g)	1	30	30	30	A'g 25
44½	28	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	40	40	40	
29⅜	21⅝	Bkly & Q Trans	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	A'g 27
6⅜	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	12	6½	6½	6½	
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
24¼	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	A'g 18
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	1	20	20	20	— ¼
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
4½	3½	Budd Mfg	9	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
34¼	23¼	Bullard (1½g)	2	25½	25¼	25½	A'g 27
33¾	27¼	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	A'g 27
20⅞	15¾	Burling (.95g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	A'g 13
9⅜	7⅜	Burr Add (.45g)	6	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
23	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	A'g 27
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	6	4	4	4	+ ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	10⅝	10½	10⅝	A'g 27
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	1	10	10	10	
C							
22¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	2	11½	51	51½	A'g 12
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
7¼	5½	Calumet&H(¾g)	*1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wyt .85g	2	12	11¾	11¾	A'g 27
15⅞	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	24	16	15¾	15⅞	
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	5	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 26
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	28	28	28	A'g 27
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 27
82	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	78	78	78	
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	10	48¼	47⅝	48¼	+ ¾
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	15	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 27
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 15
13⅜	4¼	Cent Violetta S	2	12	11⅞	12	A'g 27
4	2⅛	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	4	32½	32⅜	32½	+ ¼
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	3½	3½	3½	
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
21¾	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	*2	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	16	38¼	37⅞	38	+ ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100½	100½	100½	A'g 20
37⅜	2¼	Ches Corp	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 27
13¾	8⅝	Chi & E Ill	20	1⅝	1½	1½	+ ⅛
5¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	41	5¾	5⅜	5¾	+ ⅜

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
3	1⅛	Chi Great West	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
10⅝	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	A'g 27
19½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	4	18⅜	18½	18½	— ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	41	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	+1
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 23
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 25
⅜	1⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 25
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	3	9½	9	9	A'g 8
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (1¼g)	2	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	1⅛	Childs Co	39	23¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅜
72⅛	55	Chrysler (4½g)	16	58¼	57¾	58	+ ⅛
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.90g)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
3⅞	2¼	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	A'g 26
40½	10¼	Clark Equip 1½g	1	38	38	38	A'g 23
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
41½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	2	40⅞	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
38	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	1	95	95	95	+ ½
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	5	61½	61½	61½	A'g 26
15	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	3	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
104	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	103	103	103	A'g 26
20¼	18½	Collins & A 2¾g	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	A'g 23
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	3	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (1.35g)	4	15½	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
21	14¾	Col Br B (1.35g)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	8	2¾	2¾	2¾	
82½	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	73¼	73	73	A'g 26
7½	4¼	Colum Pict	13	7½	7½	7½	A'g 26
28	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	80	80	80	+ ¾
31	21¾	Comi Credit (3)	3	24⅜	24	24⅜	+ ⅛
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	A'g 15

Commerce and Finance

Senators Force Reconsideration of Vote on Separate Tax Returns

Business and Industry

Bargaining Failure Laid To Union Split

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Blame for the failure of collective bargaining to settle more disputes without strikes is attributed to the split between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, in an article in the September issue of Fortune Magazine, out today.

"If it were not for the division in the labor movement itself, which often results in one faction or the other calling a strike simply to prevent an election it is afraid of losing, I believe that collective bargaining by this time would have made greater headway in establishing orderly methods of settling disputes without strikes in organized industries," the Nation's first woman Cabinet member writes.

Internal Fight

"The A. F. of L.-C. I. O. split was largely an internal fight for control in which th eidea of vertical unions was only a minor issue."

Miss Perkins declares it fortunate that "the rivalry of the leaders has not crystallized among the rank and file," recalling communications addressed to her from labor organizations of both factions asking her to keep on trying to make peace.

"I think that the government's attitude has had something to do with this," she writes. "Reunion could be made tomorrow without ugly scars of hatred and rancor between the wage earners in each group."

In reply to the question often addressed to her on how she felt about strikes in defense industries, Miss Perkins holds that, although it would be desirable to have no strikes in defense industries, she does not have the power to make adverse pronouncements against one side or another during an ordinary strike.

"The strikes in the first six months of this year," she continues, "have not involved so many workers and have not lasted so long as to interfere substantially with the defense program. Most of them have been potential rather than actual threats to the program."

Poll of War Work Effects

In the same issue the latest Fortune Forum of Executive Opinion declares that war production demands, which already have affected more than two-thirds of all business directly or indictetly, will effect still greater changes in the Nation's industrial pattern. Questions concerning the impact of war work on consumer merchandise, non-defense employment, finance, volume of business and competition, were among those asked by the magazine in its poll of top-flight management officers.

"Nearly two-thirds—65.2 per cent—of the executives in commerce and retailing have already found their normal supply of important merchandise items restricted," the magazine reports. "Nearly 40 per cent of the merchants so reporting say that these items affect more than 25 per cent of their usual trade. Metal goods naturally are the principal items in which shortages are felt, but many report trouble in producing textiles and household equipment."

The poll finds that more than a third of the manufacturers were directly concered with government orders, with only 7.4 per cent of them expecting to escape the effects of priorities.

"Half of the manufacturers have found that diversion of goods has either affected their normal business already or threatens soon to affect it," the survey reveals. "This is serious enough, but there is still more serious consequences in actual and threatened unemployment of workers affected. The dislocations are already beginning to affect employment adversely in non-defense sectors of industry."

U. S. Gold Imports Largest in Months

WASHINGTON (AP) — British Empire shipments swelled gold imports to $13,058,374 last week, the largest figure for any week in recent months.

Although Russia started shipping gold to pay for war purchases in the preceding week, none was received from the Soviet in the week ended August 20.

Principal receipts that week were $6,559,053 from Australia, $3,235,137 from Canada and $1,807,218 from British Malaya.

Foreign gold deposits under earmark in the Federal Reserve banks increased $2,871,174 to a total $1,966,596,322.

Silver imports were $874,274, including $512,794 from Mexico, $147,511 from Canada and $126,024 from Peru.

Exports included $145 of gold and $8,151 of silver.

Briggs Mfg. Earnings Off Slightly in Half Year

DETROIT (AP)—The Briggs Manufacturing Company and its domestic subsidiaries reported a net profit of $2,295,358.14 for the quarter ended June 30, 1941, equivalent to $1.16 a share on the 1,979,000 shares outstanding after providing for an estimated $1,200,000 in Federal taxes.

For the six months ended June 30, 1941, net profit was $4,111,801.50, or $2.08 a share after providing for $2,145,484 for Federal taxes, as compared with net profit of $4,240,388.98 or $2.14 a share after Federal tax provision of $1,145,574.62 for the six months ended June 30, 1940.

Elected Director

Fred H. Haggerson

Elected a director of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. Mr. Haggerson is a vice-president of the company, President of Union Carbide Co., and head of the companies in the Electro-Metallurgical group. He has been with the company for over 20 years.

Chemical Industry Expands Building Activity Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A total of $67,560,000 contracts awarded on current construction projects in the chemical process industries is reported by Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering in its August issue, as compared with $26,710,000 a year ago. Current proposed work totals $36,002,000. Cumulative contracts awarded so far this year amount to $415,040,000.

The outstanding proposed projects reported this month are for the construction of a gas treatment plant at Stamps ,Ark., for Carter Oil Company, at an estimated cost of $3,000,000; construction of an oil refinery to process oil from Turner Valley and other oil fields to be located at Calgary, Alta., for McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, Ltd., at an estimated cost of $1,000,000; for construction of factory buildings for the manufacture of dental and shaving creams for Colgate Palmolive Peet Company, to be located at Jeffersonville, Ind., at an estimated cost of $500,000.

In addition to large contracts awarded by the War Department, principal awards for private industrial construction are: For an electrolytic zinc refining plant at Corpus Christi, Texas, for the American Smelting & Refining Company, estimated cost $5,200,000; construction of an acid plant at Hull, Quebec., for E. B. Eddy Company, Ltd., estimated cost $1,000,000; and construction of a soy bean processing plant at Iowa Falls, Iowa, for the Ralston-Purina Company, at an estimated cost of $325,000.

Enough Electric Power Is Expected By the End of 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—The electric light and power industry will have an installed generating capacity of 45,000,000 kilowatts by the end of 1941 to meet a peak load estimated at 35,000,000 kilowatts, Col. H. S. Bennon, Vice-President and Managing Director of th eEdison Electric Institute, said in an Institute bulletin.

While the statistics indicated an adequate supply of power in the large power consuming areas, Col. Bennion said there was no guaranty against shortages of some weeks' duration in water power areas in the event of extreme drought.

Present figures also do not insure against some local shortages, he added, particularly if in a certain area the government places a munition plant requiring power far in excess of what that region previously has been called on to supply.

"It is true that margins of reserve are not quite so wide as they were two years ago," he said, "but this is reasonably to be expected in an emergency period."

Hopson-A. G. E. Settlement Is Approved by Court

NEW YORK (AP)—An order approving a settlement between Associated Gas & Electric Co., Associated Gas & Electric Corp., claimants, and Howard C. Hopson, former head of Associated Gas & Electric System, was signed by Federal Judge Vincent L. Leibell.

Under the agreement Mr. Hopson and various members of his family are to turn over $4,200,000 in cash and securities to trustees of the system appointed in reorganization procedings under the National Bankruptcy Act. The Federal Government will receive $1,187,987 and the state $276,190 in back taxes.

The New England Gas and Electric Association will receive approximately $113,000 as compensation for alleged overcharges made by the Hopson-controlled service companies.

Mr. Hopson is serving a term in federal penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa., on his conviction of using the mails in a scheme to defraud.

Scrap Price Schedule Amended

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply has amended its iron and steel scrap price schedule by adding Cincinnati to the list of cities designated as basing points.

Individual Income Tax Form Debated

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Senator opposing any change in the existing community property regulations of eight States forced reconsideration today of the Senate Finance Committee's vote to prevent husbands and wives from dividing their income for tax purposes.

Under the laws of Texas, Louisiana, Arizona, New Mexico, California, Idaho, Nevada and Washington, husbands and wives may divide their taxable income and thus, in many cases, reduce their tax obligation. For instance, a husband earning $20,000 and a wife having an income of $2,000, both could file a return for $11,000. Such a procedure would make their total taxes lower than if each income were reported in separate returns.

Oppose Measure

The finance committee voted 13 to 5 Monday to require the spouse receiving the income to file the return on it, but Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas and others promptly announced they would make an effort to reverse the committee decision. Senator Connally told reporters that if the committee still insisted on the new system today he would carry the fight to the Senate floor.

Senator Connally recalled that some States had community property laws for many years. In the past, he added, the Supreme Court, the Treasury and the Senate have recognized the States' right to enact such laws.

Nearing the end of its consideration of the $3,503,900,000 tax measure, the committee arranged to receive further suggestions for revision of the excise tax structure today from a two-man subcommittee composed of Senators Prentiss Brown (D) of Michigan and John Danaher (R) of Connecticut.

Among other things, the subcommittee was expected to suggest a "selective sales tax" on luxury articles. Senator Brown has explained that such a tax might be applicable to a $100 suit or a $15 pair of shoes, but might not apply to a $25 suit and a $5 pair of shoes.

The subcommittee also was working on a form of franchise tax to be imposed on radio stations in lieu of the House-approved levy on radio time sales. The latter tax, rejected by the finance group yesterday, had an estimated yield of $12,500,000 annually. The House-approved levy was 5 per cent on net time sales between $100,000 and $500,000 annually, 10 per cent on sales between $500,000 and $1,000,000 and 15 per cent on sales over $1,000,000.

Levy Rejected

The committee also rejected a special House-approved levy of 10 per cent on the profits of corporations not earning sufficient money to come under the excess profits brackets, and threw out the House taxes on soft drinks and billboards. This group of levies had been estimated to yield $77,300,000 annually.

A number of the House-approved "nuisance taxes" were accepted without change while some were changed slightly.

At is present total of $3,503,900,000, however, the Senate committee measure still was $267,200,000 over the House bill and was $3,900,000 over the original revenue goal set by the Ways and Means Committee.

Also eliminated was a House-approved tax on billboards, estimated to raise $1,700,000 a year. The levies would have ranged from $5 to $11 a year per billboard, depending upon size.

The finance group accepted a $5 annual use tax on automobiles approved by the House, as well as the House-approved levies on playing cards, luggage, electric signs, business machines, rubber goods, optical equipment, jewelry, furs and transportation.

The House levy on sporting goods was revised to exempt artificial fishing lures and the 10 per cent levy on electric appliances was made applicable to gas and oil appliances, such as stoves and furnaces. The committee also extended to all household washing machines the 10 per cent House levy on commercial washing machines.

Tax on Messages

The committee revamped the House levy of 5 cents on each 50 cents of a long-distance telephone charge which exceeded 24 cents, the tax of 5 per cent on telegram messages and the impost of 10 cents per message for cable and radio dispatches. As a substitute, it voted to impose 10 per cent on the actual charge for long-distance calls, telegraph, cable and radio messages.

Committee experts said the tax would not apply to leased wires of press services, nor to news tickers, but would apply to other telegraph and telephone messages of wire services and newspapers.

The Senate group approved a tax of $10 on non-gaming machines and $200 a year on gaming machines. The House had approved a $25 levy on all. The House levy of $15 a year on bowling alleys was cut to $10.

Lerner Stores Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Lerner Stores Corp. and subsidiaries showed net profit for the six months ended July 31 of $815,378, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $1.86 on common stock, compared with $529,474 or $1.14 a common share in the corresponding period of 1940.

NDMB Decisions Seen Favoring Stronger Position for Unions

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In view of the statement of Chairman Davis of the National Defense Mediation Board that "the emergency should not be used to tear down or build up a union," the circumstances in which the current closed-shop movement is getting under way in American industry are of interest.

The NDMB was set up explicitly as a mediation board. Mediation is a voluntary affair, and the findings of a mediator are not compulsory upon contestants as are, usually, those of industrial or commercial arbitrators. The Board was therefore given no power to enforce its decisions; it could only "report to the public."

In practice, however, the Board's findings tend to be non-compulsory on the unions but compulsory on managements. NDMB findings were rejected by the United Mine Workers, and the International Woodworkers' Union. On the other hand, the Kearny case indicates that the punishment for managerial rejection is loss of plant.

Test of Strength

Such matters as the closed shop, check-off, and membership maintenance have not in the past been customarily referred to arbitrators, let alone mediators, since, fundamentally, they represent a contradiction of philosophy and a contest of strength rather than an issue of fairness or equity. In "normal" or pre-defense times this has usually involved a test of strength in the form of a strike or lockout. This explains why the closed shop has heretofore made headway for the most part only in industries where one big union faces many small employers, for the outcome of a test of strength depends on which side has the longest pocketbook or the strongest organization. The mere willingness, therefore, of the NDMB to "mediate" such issues is therefore a novelty in the situation.

It is natural, however, since the standard test of strike or lockout is not wanted on the defense program. The logical thing, in a time like the present, is for the Government itself to decide the matter, for in theory at least neither strikes nor lockouts are to be tolerated, and hence neither side has the means for a showdown.

This, presumably, would call for some official statement of principle in the matter which should stand for all cases. Thus, on April 2, 1917, the Committee on Labor of the Council of National Defense declared as its first national labor policy that the status quo in bargaining relationships between employers and employees should be maintained during the war. In contrast, the NDMB has refrained from any statement of principles.

However, in no case where a union has asked for some gain in the direction of the closed shop has the Mediation Board turned it down, though in some cases it has suggested something milder than asked, as for instance a membership maintenance clause instead of a fully closed shop. Thus NDMB has apparently adopted the principle without saying so. This explains why the request for such clauses is already becoming a standard practice among unions.

Building Up Unions

The Kearny case is of particular interest in this respect, because the striking union officials had already initialed a master stabilization pact for the eastern shipbuilding industry, setting a status quo and banning strikes or lockouts for a year, before they had a second thought, asked for membership maintenance, and ther struck for it and got it recommended by the NDMB.

The sum of the situation is that the decisions of the NDMB add up to a sharp impetus toward the closed shop, which, to judge by the eagerness with which the unions are pushing it, means that the emergency is being used to build up the unions, though it ought not, according to Mediator Davis, to be so used. A sharp wave of new demands, and perhaps strike threats, is expected if the Navy follows the NDMB's recommendation in the Kearny case. If it doesn't, then of course the strike was more than useless.

It probably will, because the tradition against the closed shop in Government service is fading. Decision is pending in the New York courts over a transit workers' demand for it in New York City. Detroit municipal works were struck last week in a jurisdictional fight between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. Membership maintenance was granted in the North American case. The Army's Panama Railroad Steamship Company takes its men exclusively through the NMU's hiring hall, though it has not formally agreed to do so.

Hence some kind of closed shop seems on the cards, within the next 12 months, for most of American industry, including such giant parts of it as aircraft and shipbuilding automobiles, and the steel industry. An even tighter version, the check-off, also is likely to spread. Long in effect in coal, and recently obtained from Ford, it is now being asked from Aluminum, Borg-Warner, and Armour.

The financial and industrial power of the unions is thus due to increase rapidly from here on. Mr. Vinson of the Naval Affairs Committee recently reported that on April 1 partial returns showed 35 A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions to have $42,000,000 of assets, up $4,000,000 from October, 1939, and a take of just under $20,000,000 during that intervening period. These sums should increase rapidly from here.

Power of Unions

In addition, union power is indicated by the fact that unions are not subject to the anti-trust laws, may make political contributions which corporations cannot, and can break contracts with little or no redress from employers (as has been done frequently this year for the purpose of obtaining higher wages). The unions cannot be enjoined in Federal courts even when an intention to commit violence is unmistakable; they can invade plants or destroy property with little risk of responsibility, and under the Wagner Act they are not bound to the truth in fighting employers, though the employers are forbidden to state many things which may be true.

Unions controlling closed shops have been the chief sources of such racketeering charges as those made last winter by Thurman Arnold against certain A. F. of L. affiliates, when he said in his "Bottlenecks of Business,"

"There has been no free election in the carpenters' union for 11 years, none in the hod-carriers' union for 29 years. I could go on indefinitely citing other unions that have not had elections for years. . . ."

Thus union officers are gradually gaining the same degree of power in the United States as they possessed in Germany before the Nazis took them over, and in Russia before the Soviet Government took over. The close dependence of unions in their current growth on Washington assistance, first through the NLRB and now through the defense program and the NDMB, plus the growing public resentment reflected in recent polls on the progress of defense, seems to foreshadow that the power they are now gaining at the expense of employers and of their own members may eventually be taken over by the Government. The situation furnishes an interesting parallel with the pattern or trend imagined in Burnham's "The Managerial Revolution," the thesis of which is that the "new ruling and exploiting class" of Government-employed managers first uses the unions to weaken the capitalists, or vice versa, and then swallows its original ally. This was the fear which led the A. F. of L. under Gompers to eschew entangling alliances with political parties.

(Concluded)

American Working Family on Luxury Buying 'Spree' With Surplus Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — With the average worker family's surplus over living costs nearly doubled in the past 12 months, and defense priorities threatening many so-called nonessentials, the American public is surging forward on a luxury buying "spree" to purchase more jewelry, furs, pianos, luggage and recreational items such as sporting goods, according to a study of current surplus income expenditures, by Northwestern National Life Insurance Company.

Although defense priorities already loom over automobiles, electric household appliances and many other lines, and Army demands affect available supplies for civilian clothing and other industries, the survey as yet finds little or no evidence of excessive stocking up by consumers so far this year; instead the rising tide of buying only partially reflects the phenomenal expansion in the average worker's surplus spending power.

However, the study points out, the mobs of buyers at hosiery counters immediately after restrictions were clamped down on Japanese silk may well be a sample of what will happen in other lines as consumers become convinced that the supply will be cut off.

After which, the luxury-hungry public will necessarily turn its surplus buying power to such luxuries as remain available, such as jewelry, furs, amusements and recreational expenditures, food delicacies, and so on. Musical items may also well remain in the available list, the study suggests, inas much as governments of war-ridden countries have already awakened to the need of such morale-building influences as recreation and music.

The survey, based on sales of 240 U. S. department stores distributed from coast to coast, shows sales of jewelry to be running 31½ per cent higher in the second quarter of 1941 than in the corresponding period of 1940, closely followed by electric household appliances with an increase of slightly over 31 per cent, and by furs with an increase of 29.5 per cent. Luggage, household furniture, and sporting goods are close behind with substantial increases in sales volume. The sale of pianos and musical instruments, up approximately 20 per cent for the first six months of 1941, showed a June increase of 35 per cent over June, 1940.

In general, stocks in the stores covered by the survey were definitely running behind the increase in consumer buying except in the case of electric household appliances.

Packard Motor Announces Its New 1942 Line

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Packard Motor Car Company, now engaged in producing $250,000,000 worth of defense orders, introduced its 1942 lines of automobiles to about 1,000 dealers and automotive industry officials of the middle Atlantic area at a luncheon at the Astor Hotel here yesterday.

The Packard models this year have departed from the conventional styling of the past, being designed on the lines of the company's revolutionary streamlined "clipper," brought out as an experimental model last April. At the same time the company is retaining certain traditional body styles.

Defense Comes First

M. M. Gilman, president and general manager of the company, declared they were doing a good job in defense activities and characterized the new automobiles as the best they had ever built.

"Defense comes first," Mr. Gilman told the automotive representatives. "That is as it should and as it must be."

While engineering and production divisions of the Packard company will subordinate their activities to defense demands, automobile dealers should operate on a "business-as-usual" policy, Mr. Gilman said.

"Although there is a tremendous shortage of material," he continued, "there apparently will be, however, enough material for the motor car industry to build a fair number of cars, and it would not be surprising if by October or November, motor car salesmen found themselves confronted with a sales problem."

Mr. Gilman foresaw "many, many months and years of fine business" ahead for the company. He pledged that there would be no substitution of materials in the new models which will go on the market about the middle of September.

Work on Schedule

W. M. Packer, Vice-President of Distribution, answered the question, "is it possible to do both national defense and private production jobs well," by declaring that the company's defense program, producing aircraft and marine engines, is on schedule while "Packard automobiles of 1942 are superior in every way to any Packard cars previously built."

The meeting, held in the grand ballroom of the Astor, saw the new clipper models introduced with customary musical fanfare, spotlights and publicity. Advertising, service and sales presentations on the new models were made and a cross-section of company models were on exhibit.

Private Builders Meet Challenge Of U. S.; Finance 88 P. C. New Homes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Eighty-eight per cent of the money for the new homes you see sprouting up around the country came from private sources during the first five months of the year, even including those houses in defense areas. The rest of the building dollars, of course, came from the Government, and the proportion tells something of the manner in which private enterprise has met the challenge of the public treasury.

In effect Washington has said: "If you won't do it, we will." Private builders, with the backing of private suppliers of money, have done it. And while private enterprise gleams with satisfaction, so does Washington, for the more the private builder and the private dollar does, the less the public treasury and government have to do.

Morton Bodfish, Executive Vice-President of the U. S. Savings and Loan League, points out that one reason why the proportion of private dollars is so large even in the defense cities, where it might be supposed that the Government would have to shovel in dollar after dollar, is that in many of these areas the big building job was done by private industry even before the crisis came.

And this proportion still grows. In May, the latest month for which all figures are available, private money was responsible for 91.4 per cent of all new home building.

Mr. Bodfish notes that $636,683,000 was spent on building new shelter in cities above 2,500 in population between Jan. 1 and June 1, this year, and that it provided 176,750 new dwellings. Private sources of money supplied $560,209,000, and 151,094 of the units.

Even before priorities control to divert more home building into defense areas was under discussion, says Mr. Bodfish, the private building industry was already doing its biggest job in these areas.

"It should be borne in mind," he says, "that in many areas such as Chicago, and portions of Michigan and others scattered widely through the country, there has been no need for the Defense Housing Co-ordinator to take any of the $300,000,000 he has had available to date for this purpose and supplement the housing at hand or under way."

A Federal Home Loan Bank Board survey shows that 29 per cent of all the private building money spent throughout the country during the first five months of the year was spent by savings and loan institutions to build 45,000 new housing units in defense areas.

During this period savings and loan association loans for all purposes, including remodeling and purchase of homes, totaled $400,000,000 for areas in which defense contracts have been awarded.

$1,300,000,000 Bank Loans for Defense Work

NEW YORK (AP)—More than $1,300,000,000 of commitments for loans to manufacturers for financing production of defense supplies were reported outstanding as of June 30 by 369 banks in 142 cities, the American Bankers Association announced, after a broad survey.

This total represented an increase of $360,000,000 over such loans outstanding by the banks on March 31 last, the association said.

Bank Trustee

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Charles P. Fiske

Elected a trustee of the Dry Dock Savings Institution. Mr. Fiske is Vice-President and a director of the General Motors Acceptance Corp. The institution, with deposits of $195,000,000 is the sixth largest savings bank in New York State.

Navy Buying In Year Over Two Billion

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Frank Knox announced that the Navy's purchases of supplies during the fiscal year ended last June 30, amounting to $2,196,980,630, were more than quadruple its total purchases during the World War period from April 1917, to June, 1918.

The purchases, ranging all the way from fully commissioned warships to canned food for sailors, were more than 20 times as great as those during 1938 and 1939.

The Secretary disclosed, in discussing the purchases, that no canned asparagus will be bought for the Navy this year because of "extremely high prices" which he attributed to a short pack resulting from "unfavorable labor conditions during the canning season."

He added that sailors would have to get along with a medium grade of canned red salmon this year because a short pack in that commodity also had boosted prices.

Larger Tax Bill Urged To Halt Inflation

WASHINGTON (AP) — The National Economy League said that the Federal Government should have a $10,000,000,000 goal for its new tax measure instead of $3,500,000,000 "if disastrous inflation is to be avoided."

The non-profit organization, with headquarters in New York, released a study "Taxation vs. Inflation" prepared by Willard D. Arant, its research director, and Dr. Hartley L. Lutz, professor of public finance at Princeton.

The study said, as one example of inflationary threat that cutting 1942 automobile production by 20 per cent "releases $800,000,000 in consumer purchasing power. An equivalent amount of money should be transferred to the Government by taxation at the same ratio automobile labor and plant resources are transferred to defense work. If this is not done, the flood of purchasing power pressing against the prices of living necessities will overwhelm those who have been unable to get their own incomes on higher grounds."

The league admitted that price control was necessary in limited fields but said that to extend it to the entire economic structure "as a substitute for sound financial policy is to adopt totalitarian methods."

It advocated a universal, special defense tax at a rate of 10 per cent on all income paid out to individuals, collected at the source and applying to wages, salaries, rents, royalties, interest and dividends.

Scrap Schedules To Be Enforced; Priority Planned

WASHINGTON (AP)—Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, said there had been "numerous violations" of the schedule imposing maximum prices on iron and steel scrap and that it would be enforced strictly beginning next Tuesday, Sept. 2.

Mr. Henderson told representatives of steel mills, foundries, scrap dealers and brokers that the flow of scrap to mills must be increased. He did not disclose what measures were contemplated to enforce the price schedule.

At the same time, OPM officials said that an order would be issued within the next several days putting iron and steel scrap under mandatory priority control.

William S. Knudsen, director of the OPM, told the gathering that it was of "widespread importance" to the defense program that scrap supplies be increased.

Another speaker, R. S. Allen of the OPM, said that the agriculture department had agreed to instruct all county agents to survey supplies of scrap on farms throughout the country.

The county agents will appeal to farmers to sell discarded machinery and other iron and steel scrap to local dealers.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Plan to Cut Accidents In Defense Plants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Ways and means of reducing accidents in defense industries were explored today by 30 special agents of the New York State division of the national committee for the conservation of man power in defense industries and representatives of the Federal Department of Labor, which set up the committee, in a one-day meeting at the Biltmore Hotel sponsored by the Greater New York Safety Council.

Announcement was made that four men from the Labor Department will be appointed to carry on full-time advisory safety work in State defense plants. They will supplement the work of the dollar-a-year safety consultants loaned by leading industrial firms to the Government on a part-time basis.

Training courses in accident prevention for defense workers will be started at Vornell and Columbia Universities, the College of the City of New York and Pratt Institute in October, it also was announced.

Industry and the Government are taking an increasingly serious view of industrial accidents which in the past year have caused six times more lost time than have labor union strikes, it was emphasized. Accidents slow down production, increase costs, waste time, money and materials, safety experts stressed, adding, moreover, that the nation at the present time cannot spare highly skilled workers from benches or machines because of accidents.

More than 400 special agents have been appointed throughout the country to carry on the work and in every state there is an organization similar to that of New York. Their suggestions are particularly aimed at small or medium sized plants that lack practical knowledge of the essentials of modern industrial safety programs. The safety sessions were under the direction of E. G. Quesnel, safety director of the Borden Company and regional director for New York and four adjoining states: Philip Williams, of Buffalo, safety director for the du Pont company and chairman of the New York State Committee, and Tom A. Burke, Executive Vice-President of the Greater New York Safety Council and Vice-Chairman of the state committee in charge of administering the work in New York and Long Island area as far north as Albany.

Metals for Defense To Highlight Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—"Metals for Defense" highlights the program of the eighth annual Metal Mining Convention and Exposition of the American Mining Congress which meets here from Sept. 29 through Oct. 2.

Not only will the question of strategic minerals be thoroughly debated at the convention, but problems of the mining industry having to do with taxation, priority ratings, and labor relations will have a place on the agenda. It is expected that reports of how the American mining industry has supplied strategic minerals in the Nation's rush to full armament production will show encouraging progress.

Speakers are being scheduled from among officials dealing with the problems of strategic materials in the defense program and from practical mining men. It is estimated that approximately 2,000 mining executives and metal and equipment manufacturers will attend the meeting, which is more significant this year than ever, because of defense conditions.

Thailand's Currency To Buy Gold From Japan

BANGKOK, Thailand, Aug. 28 (AP)—An agreement between the Yokohama Specie Bank and the National Banking Bureau of the Thailand Finance Ministry for Thailand to buy 25,000,000 tikals ($8,750,000) of gold from Japan was announced officially today.

The agreement was made in order to make Thai currency available in Japan.

The tikal, or baht, a newer name by which Thai's currency also is known, has an official value of 35 cents.

Silk Order Interpretation

WASHINGTON (AP)—E. R. Stettinius, Jr., defense priorities director, said that the order freezing all supplies of raw silk permitted changes of title by transfers of negotiable warehouse receipts, provided no change took place in the custody or location of the stocks. Mr. Stettinius said the interpretation of the order issued last month would facilitate the balancing of accounts by owners of warehouse stocks of raw silk. It does not affect silk in the possession of mills.

Maine Central Net Doubled

PORTLAND, Maine (AP)—A net income of $94,765.10, after fixed charges, was reported by the Maine Central Railroad for July, as compared with $45,644.92 in July, 1940. Operating revenues last month increased 25.20 per cent to $1,237,016.36, as compared with the previous July, and operating expenses increased 24.54 per cent to $867,795. Passenger revenue increased 25.50 per cent and freight revenue 27.45 per cent.

National Container Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—National Container Corp. reported for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $455,549, equal to $1.37 a share. This compared with adjusted net profit of $477,862 or $1.44 a share for the first half last year.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	127.82	30.20	18.65
Net change	—.74	—.18	—.08
Previous close	127.08	30.38	18.57
1941 high	133.59	30.88	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	16.82

*Preliminary.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
6 2⅞s 60-55	111.5	111.4	111.4
4 2¾s 65-60	111.8	111.7	111.7

Home Owners Loan

4 2¼s 44-42	101.28	101.28	101.28

New York City Bonds

1 3s 80	105½	105½	105½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s 48	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Alleghany cv 5s 44	91	91	91
1 Alleghany cv 5s 49	78	78	78
11 Alleghany 5s 50 st	62¾	62¾	62¾
5 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104½	104½	104½
1 Am & For P 5s 2030	61½	61½	61½
20 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102	101½	102
2 Am T&T 5½s 43	101	100	97-32
10 Am T&T 3¼s 66	109⅜	109	109⅛
5 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109⅜	109¼	109¼
148 Am T&T 3s 56 wi	112⅜	112¼	112⅜
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	104	103⅞	103⅞
1 Arm Del 4s 57	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Arm Del 4s 55	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
21 AT&SF 4 s 95	110⅛	110	110
2 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	100	100	100
11 At&SF 4½s 48	103¾	103¾	103¾
26 Atl & Birm 4s 22	17½	17½	17½
13 A C Line 1st 4s 52	79½	79	79
1 A C Line clt 4s 52	68¾	68¾	68¾
13 A C Line 4½s 64	62½	62¼	62¼
8 A C Line 5s 45	90⅜	90	90⅜
1 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	99	99	99
26 B&O 1st mtg 4⅛ st	63½	63¼	63½
17 B&O 95 st A	34	33¾	33¾
12 B&O 95 st C	38	37⅞	37⅞
3 B&O 2000 st D	33½	33½	33½
9 B&O 96 st F	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞
35 B&O cv 60 st	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞
20 B&O 4s 48	61	60⅝	61
30 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	51⅝	51⅜	51½
1 B&O S W 50 st	42¾	42¾	42¾
17 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106½	106½	106½
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	103½	103½	103½
41 Boston&Me 4½s 70	34¾	34¼	34¾
13 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	109¾	109½	109¾
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	110	110	110
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	94	94	94
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	105½	105½	105½
6 Buf R&P 57 st	40	40	40
7 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	105	104¾	105
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	102	102	102
4 Can Nor 6½s 46	110¼	110⅛	110¼
7 Can Pac 4s perp	65	64½	64½
1 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	103½	103½	103½
6 Celanese 3s 55	100½	100½	100½
5 Cen of Ga 5s 59C	4	4	4
32 Cen of Ga cn 5s 46	15½	15¼	15½
2 Cen Il Lt 3½s 66	111¾	111¼	111¾
2 Cen New Eng 4s 61	65	65	65
21 Cen Pac 5s 60	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	71	71	71
34 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	20	20	20
31 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	19	18⅝	18⅝
12 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	18½	18¼	18½
5 Certain-td 5½s 48	86¾	86¾	86¾
4 SC&O 4½s 92 reg	129¾	129¾	129¾
6 C&O 3½s 96 D	104½	104½	104½
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	105	105	105
12 ChiAlton 3s 49	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
8 Ch&Eq rfg 5s 71A	78¼	78	78¼
14 CB&Q 4½s 77	70	69¾	69¾
28 CB&Q gen 4s 58	77¾	77½	77½
9 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	93¾	93¾	93¾
15 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	89½	89⅜	89⅜
18 Ch&E Ill inc 97	30¼	30⅛	30¼
4 Chi Gt West 4s 88	66	65⅞	66
2 Chki I&L 5s 66	10¾	10¾	10¾
97 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	11⅜	11¼	11¼
4 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	23¼	23¼	23¼
2 CM&SP gen 4s 89	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
9 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	20¼	20⅛	20¼
15 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	29	28¾	29
18 Chi & NW cv 4¾s 49	23⅛	23¼	23⅜
9 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞
1 Chi & NW 3½s 87	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
8 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	14⅞	14½	14½
7 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	21¼	21¼	21¼
27 CRI & P 4s 88	23	22⅝	22⅝
35 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	20¾	20¾	20¾
38 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞
5 C StL & NO Mem 4s 51	53	53	53
5 Ch Un Sta 3⅜s 63	108½	108½	108½
1 Ch Un Sta 3⅛s 63	103	103	103
16 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	97½	97¼	97½
8 Childs Co 5s 43	51¼	50⅜	50⅜
4 CCC & StL 4½s 77	53⅜	53⅛	53⅜
7 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	66⅛	66	66
70 Col & So 4½s 80	22⅝	22½	22⅝
2 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	103½	103½	103½
2 Columbia G 5s 52May	103⅞	103¾	103¾
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	103½	103½	103½
22 Comml Mack inc 69 w w	57	56⅞	57
5 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	110	110	110
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	105½	105½	105½
1 Con Edis 3¼s 66	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
1 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	25½	25½	25½
3 Con Rys 4s 56	25½	25½	25½
11 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	110¼	110	110
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	108	108	108
2 CubaoRy5½s42rct	19¼	19¼	10¼
8 Cuba RR 7½s 46	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝
2 Curtis Pub 4s 55	99	98¾	98¾
6 Dayton P & L 3s 70	107⅝	107⅜	107⅜
27 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	55¼	54¾	55
18 D & R G 4½s 36	17⅝	16	16½
136 D & R G 4s 36	17¼	16	16½
1 D & R G W 5s 55 asd	1⅝	1¾	1¾
76 D & R G West 5s 78	17⅞	16¼	16⅝
1 Det Ed 4s 65	111½	111½	111½
4 Det Ed 3s 70	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5 Ten V & G cn 5s 56 reg	97	97	97
10 Elec Auto L 3⅜s 50	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s70	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 El Paso & SW 5s 65	64	64	64
28 Erie rfg 5s 67	30¾	30½	30½
2 Erie rfg 5s 75	30¾	30¾	30¾
18 Erie 1st 4s 96	93	92¾	92¾
7 Erie gen lien 4s 96	56⅞	56⅝	56¾
5 Erie cv 4s 53 B	52¾	52¾	52¾
11 Erie & Jer 6s 55	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
2 Erie 4s 95 wi	84⅜	84	84
9 Erie 4½s 2015	97⅝	97¾	97⅝
55 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜98⅝
40 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9	9	9
8 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	15¼	15	15¼
4 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105½	105¼	105¼
6 Gt Nor Ry 3½s 52	103	103	103
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	88½	88½	88½
4 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	88½	88½	88½
6 Gt Nor 4s '48 G	100½	100½	100½
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97⅞	97	97⅞
2 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	80½	80½	80½
1 Gulf M & N 5s 50	90	90	90
5 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	47½	47½	47½
14 Hocking V 4½s 99	113¾	113½	113¾
11 Hud&Man rfg s 57	43	42	43
18 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	11¼	11¼	11¼
5 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
4 Ill Cen 3½s 52	42⅜	42½	42⅜
2 Ill Cen 4s 53	43	43	43
11 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43¼	43	43
9 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44⅞	44¾	44¾
2 Ill Cen 5s 55	52⅜	52½	52½
14 IC&CStL&NO 5s 63 a	46⅞	46¼	46¼
10 IC&CStL&NO 4½s 63	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
7 Ind Gt Nor aj 6s 52	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
14 Ind Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	18	18	18
1 Ind Gt Nor 5s 56 B	17¼	17¼	17¼
2 Ind Gt Nor 5s 56 C	17¼	17¼	17¼
12 Ind Hydro El cv 6s 44	34	33	33
32 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	90	89	90
1 Int Paper 6s 55	105	105	105
1 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
9 Int T&T 4½s 52	42¾	42½	42½
1 Int T&T 5s 55	46	45½	45⅝
3 James F&Cliza 4s 59	54½	54½	54½
4 Jones & Lgh St 3¼s 61	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1 Kanaw & Mich 4s 90	89	89	89
7 KCFtS & Mem 4s36	47½	47	47¼
6 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36 ct	46	46	46
2 K C South 5s 50	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
1 K C Term 4s 60	108½	108½	108½
4 Lac Gas 6s 42A	76⅜	75¾	76⅜
5 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	89	87	89
14 Lac Gas 5½s 53	84¼	83¾	83⅞
10 Lac Gas 5s 42	97½	97	97½
3 L S & MS 3½s 97	89½	89	89½
1 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	30½	30½	30½
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	77½	77½	77½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 54	66	66	66
1 Leh Val Coal 5½ 64st	57½	57½	57½
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	50¼	50¼	50¼
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	51½	51½	51½
4 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	38¼	38	38
8 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34¾	34½	34¾
6 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32¼	32¼	32¼
9 Loews 3½s 46	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96½	96½	96½
2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	84½	84½	84½
4 Lou&N 4½s 2003	97	96⅞	97
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	90½	90½	90½
2 Louis & N 4s 60 B	107½	107½	107½
2 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	85¾	85¾	85¾
3 Lou&N Atl Kn&C 4s55	110½	110½	110½
2 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	86¼	86¼	86¼
5 Maine Cen 4s 45	81¾	81½	81¾
5 Maine Cen 4½s 60	52¾	52½	52½
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	42	42	42
1 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	79¼	79¼	79¼
2 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	25	25	25
5 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
6 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
62 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜
77 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	27½	27	27⅛
23 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	11⅛	10¾	11
5 M-K-T 4½s 78	24½	24⅛	24⅛
10 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
21 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	22⅜	22½	22⅜
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	27¼	27¼	27¼
20 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	27⅛	27	27
32 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	26½	26½	26½
24 Mo Pac 5s 81	27¼	27	27
2 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	21½	21½	21½
2 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	107	107	107
14 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	38	37½	37¾
18 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	42¼	42	42
4 Mt StT&T 3¼s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	104	104	104
5 Natl Stl 3s 65	105⅛	105	105⅛
1 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	106½	106½	106½
1 NO Tex&M 5½s 54ct	40	40	40
3 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	40	40	40
3 NY & Putnam 4s 93	49	49	49
1 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s65	110¾	110¾	110¾
10 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59¼	59	59⅛
55 NYC 4½s 2013 A	54⅜	54	54
17 NYC cn 4s 98	57⅞	57⅝	57⅞
2 NYC 3¾s 46	92½	92½	92½
6 NYC cv 3¾s 52	58	57¾	58
2 NYC & HR 4s 42	100¾	100K	100¾
2 NYC&HR 3½s 97	78¾	78¾	78¾
21 NYChi&StL 6s 61	99½	99½	99½
1 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	73½	73½	73½
22 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62¼	61¾	61¾
7 NY Dock Co 4s 51	63⅜	63½	63⅜
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
9 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	55	54½	55½
21 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	29½	29⅛	29½
4 NYNH&H 4½s 67	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
5 NYNH&H 4s 47	26	26	26
5 NYNH&H 4s 55	26½	26¼	26½
5 NYNH&H 4s 56	26½	26⅜	26⅜
4 NYNH&H 4s 57	6¼	6¼	6¼
221 NY O & W gen 4s 55	7	7	7
2 NY O & W gen 4s 55	1¾	1¾	1¾
3 NY Ry 6s 58 st	105½	105½	105½
3 NY G R Gas 6s 51A	105¾	105¾	105¾
15 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	4¼	4¼	4¼
30 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	26½	26½	26½
11 Norf Sou 5s 61 rgn ct	26½	26½	26½
1 Norf & W 4s 96	127¾	127¾	127¾
26 Philippine Ry 4s 37	8¼	8	8¼
14 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	105	105	105
2 PCC&StL 5s 75 B	110½	110¼	110¼
40 PCC&StL 4½s 77	104	103⅞	104
1 Pitt Steel 4½s 60	100	100	100
19 Pitts&WVa 4½s 58A	64¾	64	64⅜
5 Pitt&WVa 4½s 59B	64¼	64⅛	64¼
5 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	64⅝	64⅛	64⅝
27 Port Gen E 4½s 60	88½	88	88
2 Potomac El P 3¼s 66	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 PressedlStl C 5s 51	95½	95½	95½
1 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s 68	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
2 Readg 4½s 97A	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
1 Readg Stl 4½s 84	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
10 Repub Stl 4½s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Richfield Oil 4s 52	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
12 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	48	48	48
22 Rio Gr W cl 4s 49	17½	17	17
2 RI Ry & Lt 4½s 34	14	14	14
1 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 StLIM&S 4s R&G 33	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
16 StLIM&S 4s R&G 33 ct	72¼	72¼	72¼
1 StLSW 5s 89	40¼	40¼	40¼
9 StLPub Svc 5s 59	79	78	79
7 St L S 5s 50 B	15¼	15¼	15¼
10 St L S F 5s B 50 ct	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
60 St L S F 4½s 78	15½	15¼	15¼
3 St LSF 4½s 78 ct st	14¼	14¼	14¼
153 St LSF 4s 50 A	14¾	14⅝	14⅝
53 St LSF 4s 50 A ct	14	13⅞	14
17 St L SW 5s 52	38½	38	38½
4 St L SW rfg 5s 90	19½	19½	19½
5 St L SW 1st 4s 89	75	75	75
2 StPaul UnDep 5s 72	111¼	111¼	111¼
4 SA&A Pass 4s 43	95¼	95¼	95¼
237 Seab A L2cn 6s 45	9⅛	8¾	8⅞
33 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	8¾	8	8
5 Sea A L aj 5s 49	1¼	1¼	1½
76 Sea A L 4s 50 st	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞
1 Sea A L 4s 50 st reg	12¼	12¼	12¼
107 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	7¾	7½	7¾
3 Sea AL rfg 4s 59ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
146 Sea-AlFla 6s 35A ct	4½	4¾	4¾
52 SeaAlFla 6s 35B ct	4½	4¼	4¼
12 Shell Un 2½s 54	98¼	98	98
6 Silesian-Am 7s 41	60	55	60
5 Socony-Vac 3s 64	107	106¾	107
6 So Bell T&T 3s 79	108	108	108
2 So Col Pow 6s 47	105¼	105¼	105¼
21 Sou Pac 4½s 68	52	51¾	51¾
42 Sou Pac 4½s 81	51⅞	51½	51½
53 Sou Pac 4½s 69	52	51¾	51⅝
24 So Pac [illegible]4s 55	65¼	65	65
11 So Pac [illegible]4s 49	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 So Pac [illegible]5 46	70	70	70
17 So Pac [illegible]a Ore 77	52⅝	52½	52⅝
1 So Pac [illegible]4s 50	83	83	83
2 South Ry 6½s 56	86	86	86
2 South Ry gen 6s 56	82¼	81¾	82¼
25 South Ry gen 4s 56	61⅝	61⅛	61⅝
3 So Ry 4s St L 51	73¼	73¼	73¼
2 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
4 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104¼	104¼	104¼
20 Tex Corp 3s 65	106⅜	106½	106½
3 Tex Corp 3s 59	106⅜	106¾	106¾
5 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	66⅝	66	66
6 Tex&Pac 5s 79 C	65½	65	65
13 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	64¾	64½	64½
1 TexP-MP Ter 5½s 64	103	103	103
14 Third Ave aj 5s 60	16⅛	15⅞	16
10 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
7 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	77	77	77
1 Unit Drug 5s 53	88⅝	88⅜	88⅜
1 U S Steel 2.05s 49	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Utah P & L 5s 44	102	102	102
2 Va El & Pow 3½s 68	110	110	110
1 Va & SW cn 5s 58	53	53	53
6 Virginian Ry 3¼s 66	108¾	107¾	108¾
111 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	20¼	19¾	20
61 Wabash 1st 5s 39	69¾	69½	69¾
23 Wabash 2d 5s 39	28⅝	28½	28½
29 Wabash 5s 80 D	19⅜	19¼	19½
1 Wabash 5s 76 R	13¾	13¾	13¾
70 Wabash 4½s 79C	18¾	18½	18⅝
5 Wabash DesM 4s 39	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
3 Walwrth 4s 55	85¾	85½	85¾
5 Warner Bros 6s 48	96	96	96
2 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	48¼	48¼	48¼
3 Westn Md 4s '52	89½	83⅜	89⅜
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	28½	28½	28½
2 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	28⅜	28¼	28⅜
2 Westn Un 5s 51	88	88	88
37 Western Un 5s 60	85½	85¼	85½
3 Western Un 4½s 50	84½	84¼	84¼
3 Wh & L E 4s 49	114¾	114¾	114¾
5 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	94¾	94½	94¾
5 Wilson & Co 4s 55	106¾	106¾	106¾
9 Wis Cen 4s 49	40⅜	40¼	40¼
8 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	13¼	12⅝	13
5 Young Sheet 3¼s 60	102	101⅞	101⅞

Foreign Bonds

2 Antioquia 7s 45 D	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝
5 Antioquia 1st 7s 57	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
2 Antwerp 5s 58	18	18	18
2 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	68½	68¼	68¼
10 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	68½	68¼	68½
2 Argentine 4½s 48	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
4 Argentine 4½s 71	78¼	77½	77½
1 Belgium 7s 55	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
28 Brazil 8s 41	23	23	23
38 Brazil 6½s 26-'7	19¼	19⅛	19⅛
38 Brazil 6½s 26-'7 etaol	19¼	nu11⅛	19⅛
17 Brazil 6½s 27-57	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
6 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	20¼	20¼	20¼
3 Buen A 3s 84	37¾	37¾	37¾
2 Buen A 4½s 77	53½	53½	53½
1 Buen A 4½s Apr 76	54	54	54
10 Buen A 4½s 75	54¾	54⅜	54⅜
2 Canada 5s 52	102¼	102⅛	102¼
8 Canada 3s 67	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
3 Chile MtBk6½s61asd	13½	13½	13½
2 Chile MtBk6½s57asd	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 Chile MtgBk6s61asd	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 Chile 6s 60 asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	14	14	14
1 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
23 Colomb 3s 70	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
1 Colom Mt Bk 6½s 47	25½	25½	25½
8 Costa Rica 7s 51	16½	16½	16½
2 Denmark 6s 42	50	50	50
10 Den 6s 42 wd	64⅜	64	64
2 French 7s '49	87	87	87
2 Ger Govt 5½s '65	7½	7½	7½
1 Gt C El P Jp 6½ '50 wd	49	49

Canada Gets First 'PBY' Flying Boat For Dominion Use

OTTAWA, Aug. 27 (CP—A huge, twin-motored "PBY" flying boat was in Ottawa yesterday for delivery to the Royal Canadian Air Force, first of a substantial order of this type of plane which will be used for operational purposes in and around Canada.

Known to the Royal Air Force as the "Catalina" flying boat, this type of airplane has given outstanding service in the RAF. It has a flying range of 3,500 miles.

Canada will have a large fleet of these machines as deliveries continue, 50 to be purchased from the Consolidated plant in California pending manufacture in the Dominion.

A large plant at Sea Island, near Vancouver, now is being prepared for production of these flying boats and several other plants are sharing in manufacture of component parts. Some will be amphibians and others suitable only for flying off water.

Fish Asks F. D. R. To Obey Pledge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, who three months ago saw Congress voting two-to-one against war if put to the test, sees it three-to-one now, he told an America First Committee rally here last night.

He called on President Roosevelt to carry out his no-war campaign pledge or put the issue up to the country.

Continuing his stumping activities as one of the most constantly vocal members of the isolationist bloc in Congress, Mr. Fish had about 1,000 listeners at the outdoor meeting in Queens at which Michael Strange was another speaker.

The Dutchess County Representative challenged the President to put the intervention question before Congress and asserted that United States entry into the war would extend its duration from 10 to 20 years, bankrupt the country with a war bill of $300,000,000,000, sacrifice democratic liberties, take the lives of 3,000,000 Americans and disable 3,000,000 more on the battlefields of Africa, China and Russia.

OPM Joins Move To Hire Negroes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—The fair employment practice committee of the Office of Production Management today joined the Government's Council of Personal Administrators in recommending to President Roosevelt that he direct all Federal departments and agencies to eliminate discrimination against Negroes in the hiring of Government workers.

The six-man fair practice group made its first call on the President since the committee was set up by executive order two months ago. The order urged that discrimination be stopped both in defense industries and the Government.

Mark Ethridge of Louisville, committee chairman, said the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission had shown fine co-operation by putting a no-discrimination clause in all defense contracts let since June 27, date of the executive order.

He added that the committee had received only "scattered complaints" thus far and that these were being investigated.

Tanks Overrated, U. S. Officer Holds

WITH THIRD ARMY IN LOUISIANA, Aug. 28 (AP)—Declaring tank power has been overrated in this country, officers of the Third Army said American soldiers were being taught to keep up their fighting courage even while looking into the sputing guns of an enemy tank roaring across a battlefield.

"For every weapon man ever invented," declared Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger, commander of the Third Army, "there has been adequate defense devised to cope with it."

(Although other weapons performed in the initial phases of the Third Army's maneuvers just completed, every soldier had an opportunity to witness the handicaps as well as advantages of tanks.)

"Facing armored forces at close range has largely reduced the popular impression that tanks defy defense," officers said.

Virginia's Books' Title Pages Indexed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Historical Records Survey of the Work Projects Administration in Virginia has copied the title pages of 61,951 books in Virginia libraries published before 1877 and has sent them to the American Imprint Inventory for its permanent record, according to Dr. Kathleen Bruce, State Supervisor of the survey.

The survey was suspended indefinitely on June 26 because of the reduction in WPA funds for the current fiscal year, but it is in condition to be resumed without difficulty when conditions permit, Dr. Bruce said.

The survey of the books was begun in 1936, listing title pages of all books published before 1877, the year in which the annual cataloguing of books published in the United States was begun. Every large city in Virginia has been visited and surveyed to some extent by field workers.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

SHOW FRIENDS finest Christmas Card assortment. Gift Wrapping, Etching, Religious, All-occasion boxes, Personals. Exp. unnecessary. Bonus. Request approved samples. Good profits. DOEHLA, S-64, Fitchburg, Mass.

MAKE Money! Fast selling Personal Christmas Cards with name imprinted, 50 for $1, up. 100 designs. Also 21-card "Feature" Christmas box assortment, $1. You make 50c. Others. Samples on approval. Jance Art Studios, 882 Anson Place, Rochester, New York.

EXTRA profits selling famous Waltham Christmas Cards. 25-card $1 assortment pays you 50c. Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1. Complete line. Samples on approval. Waltham Art Publishers, 160 N. Washington, Dept. 443, Boston, Mass.

EXTRA money: up to 100% profit selling exclusive Christmas card assortment. Experience unnecessary. Request $1 box on approval, free samples, 50 for $1 assorted personals. Terry Studios, 85 Westfield, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

WHY WASTE TIME?

Our handsome 140-page magazine describes 428 properties for sale and rent in New England, the Adirondacks and Canada. Complete price range. Send $1 to PREVIEWS, INC., 342 Madison Ave., New York, or 50 Congress St., Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ENGLISH SPEECH and dramatic art. Assist with riding and office work. No geographical limits. DOLORES STORCK, Adirondack Trail, Dayton Ohio.

Local Classified

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER OPPORTUNITY SHOP
112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 28 Marshall St.—Near Longwood Station; attractive 7-room apartment, 3 baths. Call ASP. 1217.

NEWLY REDECORATED—full size apt. 1596 Centre St., Newton Highlands, Mass. Separate entrances. Apply owner in lower apt. R. A. Cody. Lasell 0190.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

Phipps Garden Apartments
Sunnyside, Long Island City, N. Y.
(Only 25 minutes from Grand Central)
1½ to 4 Rooms, $37 up
Modern apartments in a setting of beautifully landscaped gardens with tall trees and flowering shrubbery. Nearby public tennis courts and other recreational features. Social room. Free private playground. A camera club which has its own dark room. Development is under ownership management. References required.
5101 39th Avenue, L. I. City
(Corner 50th St. and 39th Ave.)

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SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order
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BOARD FOR CHILDREN

LOVELEIGH MANOR in the Berkshires, for the care and teaching of retarded children. MR. and MRS. H. MILLARD DANIELS, Box 745, Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study; beautiful surroundings, good food; 3 baths; capacity 14, over night; permanent; loving hospitality; $14; booklets. FULLER REST, Wellsboro, Pa.

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED

WANTED for September, furnished house, three or four bedrooms, oil heat; suburbs south or west of Boston, not over 15 miles out; references furnished. Tel. Wel. 1079-W. (Mass.)

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FUR COATS
FINE QUALITY COATS AS LOW AS $59.50 to $1500.00. Showroom Samples or Custom Made to Order at VERY SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS. Come in and look around. Large selection to choose from. Deposits accepted.
CHARLES E. MORRIS
In the Wholesale Fur Market
328-330 7th Avenue, Corner 29th
On the 4th Floor, N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-4047-8-9

HELP WANTED—MEN

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, young man. Reply by letter giving draft status and full particulars of self. H. A. STEVES, 16 New Cross St., Somerville, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Mother with young child to help manage kindergarten in country; training not essential. Write Miss Bryant, Durham, Conn.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ALEXANDRIA, MINNESOTA—Beautiful Lake home, 150 feet directly facing Lake Carlos; 2 story modern home built for summer and winter; 3 bedrooms; garage. Write Clara M. Jacke 608 16th Street, Oakland, California.

HOUSES TO LET

OAKMONT, PA., 226 Delaware Ave., vicinity of Pittsburgh—6 rooms, garage; all newly painted; corner lot; owner will be on premises Aug. 30, 31st and Sept. 1.

LEGAL NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION. WATER DIVISION. FURNISHING AND LAYING WATER PIPES. Sealed proposals for furnishing and laying in the Town of Arlington about 5,330 linear feet of steel water pipes, 24 inches in diameter, together with the necessary appurtenances and connections, addressed to the Metropolitan District Commission and endorsed "Proposal for Contract No. 138, Water Division", will be received at the office of the Commission, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, Massachusetts, until 1 o'clock P. M., Daylight Saving time, of Thursday, the eighteenth day of September, 1941, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check or bid bond for five thousand dollars ($5,000) payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Surety, acceptable to the Commission and equal to the amount of the proposal, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The wages paid to labor employed by the Contractor on the work shall be not less than the wages determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries in accordance with Chapter 461, Massachusetts Acts of 1933, and set forth in a schedule of minimum wages, copies of which may be obtained from the office of the Commission. Sworn copies of all pay rolls for the work performed by the Contractor shall be filed with the Commission as the work progresses. Plans and a pamphlet containing additional information for bidders, forms of proposal, contract and specifications may be obtained of Samuel E. Killam, Director and Chief Engineer of the Water Division. A deposit of $5.00 will be required for the plans and pamphlet, and if the plans are returned with a bid or the plans and pamphlet are returned within ten day days after the bids are opened, the deposit will be refunded; otherwise it shall be forfeited. The printed form must be used in making a proposal. The Commission reserves the right to reject any or all proposals or to accept the proposal deemed best for the Commonwealth.
EUGENE C. HULTMAN, Commissioner.

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage, New Sanitary Vans. 34 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 3623.

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

MUSIC

MUSIC composed, arranged, classical or popular; also conscientious PIANO INSTRUCTION. Hollander, 46 W. 83rd St., N. Y. C. TRa. 4-4243.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
Outstanding country vacation place overlooking Bantam Lake, 100 miles from New York; altitude 1000 ft.; 25 guests; game room, tennis, lake sports, golf; riding near by; $21-$35; folder. Season May-Oct. 1. Mr. and Mrs. Engle, Mgrs. Box 200, Lakeside, Connecticut.

CEDAR-CREST, Marstons Mills, Cape Cod, Mass.—Charm of country and seashore; tray breakfasts. Miss A. F. Webster. Tel. 897 Osterville.

CRAIGMOUNT-in-the-CATSKILLS — For rest and study; Christian Scientists preferred. Address Mrs. Charlotte Craigen, Woodstock, N. Y.

BLAIR LODGE, Wantagh, L. I., N. Y.—Accommodations for resident and transient guests; rest, study, recreation; swimming; adjacent Jones Beach; rates reasonable; board optional. Reservations Wantagh 1578.

MAPLELAWN, in the beautiful Litchfield Hills and lake region, welcomes guests for rest or recreation. Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor. F. H. Smith, New Preston, Conn.

SPACIOUS PRIVATE HOME
for Christian Scientists desiring rest and study. Near Washington's Crossing on the Delaware. Beautiful scenery. Open all year. Permanent or transient. Rooms with baths. MRS. E. R. MILUM, NATOMA PINES, R. D. No. 6, Trenton, N. J. Tel. 6586

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

NEW and USED SPINETS, GRANDS, UPRIGHTS. HOLMES CO., Hempstead, N. Y. 111 N. Franklin Street, Hempstead 6010.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTING, CEILINGS, PAPERHANGING
DAVID F. COBB, 1203 Boylston Street, Boston.

Local Classified
(Continued)

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
30 Years in Flatbush

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin St. BOulevard 8-7030

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Borough Hall subway; large double of single room; use of piano available. Tel. Triangle 5-8584.

FOREST HILLS, L. I.—Very desirable room for business man, next semi-private bath (stall shower); near transit. Tel. Boulevard 8-8764.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th St. (Apt. 3-W)—Desirable central location, every convenience; all transportation; near Park, church. CI. 7-6322.

N. Y. C., 310 Riverside Drive (Apt. 1710)—Unfurnished room for business woman in 2-room hotel apt.; privacy. $37.50.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED
Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired. Fully Insured
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
67th Street, Corner Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C.
Trafalgar 7-6000

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST desires position as companion-nurse to young person or child needing special care or tutoring, by child specialist. ESTHER JACOBS, R. F. D. 2, Ovid, New York.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO. 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED

WANTED-TO-RENT—by or before Oct. 1st—5 or 6 room bungalow, 1st floor apt. or house, with 1 bedroom and lav. on 1st floor; reasonable; easy commuting; adults. CAPWELL ALLEN, Seaside Pl., E. Norwalk. Ph. 6-8715.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 5-7113 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
CORNER BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts — Travelers' Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes — Christmas Clubs
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

Buy U. S. Defense Stamps
HOWLAND'S
Many a U. S. Defense Stamp Can Be Purchased With Money Saved Shopping Here!

READ'S
AUGUST SALE
of Home Furnishings
Ends Saturday

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday. Wednesday 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CRAIG ELECTRICAL CO.
Radios and Electric Appliances
Smith Building
289 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3130

LOW COST AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
CHARLES P. MASON, INC.
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

the little flower shop
34 East Putnam Avenue
TEL. 1214

The Greenwich Electrical Co.
PORTABLE RADIOS
for Your Vacation
$19.95 and up
262 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 532

Grossman Shoes
161 Greenwich Avenue
Tel. 2123

PICKWICK THEATRE—3760
Wed.-Thurs., Aug. 27-28. I MARRIED ADVENTURE. Osa Johnson. SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS. Joan Bennett, Franchot Tone.
Fri.-Sun, Aug. 29-31. HELLO SUCKER. Hugh Herbert, Tom Brown. IN THE NAVY. Abbott and Costello, Dick Powell, Andrew Sisters.
Mon.-Thurs., Sept. 1-4. ACCENT ON LOVE George Monigomery, Osa Massey BILLY THE KID. Robt. Taylor, Brian Donley, Ivan Hunter.

FINCH'S PHARMACIES
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The only authorized agents for
Elizabeth Arden
Toilet Preparations
in Greenwich
94 East Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

PICNICS
Picnic Jugs $1.00 to $3.00
Picnic Grills $1.00 to $2.50
Picnic Baskets, Picnic Broilers
Charcoal
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

HARTFORD

Something New! And Very Delicious
SULTAN'S BREAD
A shrimp cocktail chip. You can buy raw and fry at home, or we will fry it for you.
49c A CAN
CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 FARMINGTON AVE. 32-4672

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

8 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.
OLSON & JACOBSEN BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Bet. Worth and Sage-Allen)
Phone 6-1341

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

MERIDEN

Buying an electrical appliance or a furnace?
See GENERAL ELECTRIC
S. O. OLESEN
13 South Grove Street

JEPSON'S BOOKSTORE
Going Back to School?
Start off with the Best Authority—Webster's New International Dictionary, $20 and up; Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, $3.50, $5.00 and $7.50.

MIDDLETOWN

MIDDLESEX BEAUTY SALON
Try a ZOTOS PERMANENT WAVE
Alice Luton's Preparations
354 Main Street Telephone 350

DODGE PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Haythorn Motors, Inc.
Telephone 3770 100 Main Street
Washing Polishing Lubricating
AAA ALA

TURNER STUDIO
207 Main Street
Portrait and Commercial Photographer
Cameras and Photographic Equipment
Movie Cameras and Projectors, Screens, Movie Film and Roll Film

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at *Raphael's*
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.
The Shop on Wheels
Plumbing—Heating
Sheet Metal Work
Repair Service
CHARLES A. MENZIES
INCORPORATED
67 WHITNEY AVE. 8-8107

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Norwalk 1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

School opening specials in portable typewriters, $20 up. New and used machines, easy terms.
Expert service, all makes
Complete line office supplies
TARLOV'S 44 Wall Street

The HOUR PRESS
Book and Commercial Printing
34 Wall Street Norwalk, Conn.
Telephone 6-6854

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER Managing Director

Summer Clearance Sale
½ off
All Sport Goods—Bathing Suits and Accessories — Picnic Equipment, etc.
Costume Jewelry
Get Christmas Gifts Now and Save Money!
DONNELLY'S
31 Washington St., South Norwalk

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK
(Continued)

FALL
Into Step With Fashion
ENNA JETTICKS
in rich Autumn colors
AAAA to EEE Think! Only
Sizes 1 to 12 $5 to $6
ARNOLD'S
164 Wall Street, Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TIRES—TUBES
BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES
GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
Visit our new recapping plant fully equipped to handle recapping of all tires under the supervision of factory trained men.
Authorized AAA GARAGE
Mohawk One Stop Service
Myrtle Ave. at East Main Street 3-2163

DE BRUYCKER'S
168 Bedford St.
Quality Baked Products
New Specials Daily
Tel. 4-3330

D'Alessandro Bros. FURRIERS
148 BEDFORD STREET
STAMFORD, CONN.

FUEL OIL — WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING — BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

Why Not Bank With
THE FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST CO.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
120 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD, CONN.

Downes-Smith Co.
Announces Removal to New Store
433 MAIN STREET
Between Jones Drug Store and the Plaza Theatre
Electrical Contractors
Frigidaires, Home Cleaners
Radios—Electric Ranges
TEL. 4-2136

Alteration Sale
Store-Wide Clearance
Summer Merchandise
Men's, Ladies', Students' and Boys' Departments
H. FRANKEL & SONS
262 Atlantic Avenue

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Our August Blanket Sale of
"KENWOOD" All Wool Blankets
Ends Saturday, August 30th
"Kenwood" Blankets are exclusive in Waterbury with Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.

Enjoy Life Outdoors!
Tennis and Golf Equipment—Tents, Cots, Hammocks, Stoves, and Jugs for Camping.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 GRAND STREET

Crisp Fall Days
are perfect for painting your home.
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3636

Last Days of the August Bedding Sale
This is your opportunity to save on all bedding for the coming winter.
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

Buy your Fur or Fur-Trimmed Cloth Coat now at
Musser Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

Visit Our College Shop
A complete selection of Back-to-School Fashions
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296
Phone Chesapeake 9374
Phone Belmont 9461

Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE TUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

NEW YORK

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy Whitney Furniture During August and Save 10% to 50%
WHITNEYS
Harry Simmons Co., Inc.
Broadway at Madison Ave.

Our newly decorated and refurnished Trutype rooms await your inspection.
STITTIG'S
Home Made Candies
353 STATE STREET
1028 MADISON AVENUE

DAVIDS
Smart Women's Apparel and Accessories
34 NORTH PEARL STREET

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Binghamton 2-7064, 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Presenting Beautiful Fall
FOOTWEAR FASHIONS
by
I. Miller Florsheim
Peacock Bostonians
Carlisle Johnston & Murphy
Vitality Dr. Locke
Footsaver Health Spot
Exclusive New Designs
"A shoe for every occasion—a fit for every foot"
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street

College and Prep School Styles
For years the store has successfully outfitted young men and women for schools and colleges. We are now showing complete lines of clothes for classroom and campus as well as appropriate room furnishings and luggage.
at McLEAN'S

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Building Supplies
Be prepared for your winter's coal. "Same Coal—Same Mine—all the Time"
345-351 Grand Avenue Dial 7-2349

Classic College Clothes
and
MORTON CO'Y
are synonymous
37 COURT ST.

BRONXVILLE

BRONXVILLE INN
Complete Plank Steak Dinner $1.00
Charcoal-Broiled Steak, Fish, Chicken
Luncheon 60c-75c Dinner $1.00
Sunday Dinner $1.25 Supper 75c
Club Luncheons, Dinners, Wedding, Shower and Bridge Parties Thoughtfully Planned, Skillfully Executed
For Reservations Tel. BR. 2-4224
56 Pondfield Rd. W., cor. Bronxville Rd.

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE TEL. 2-4288

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 2-0310

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-4000

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Riverside 5397, 10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHUPE DRY CLEANING
Nash CustomTailored Clothes
Tailoring—Remodeling
Rugs, Furniture and Drapes
2220 Kensington Ave. AM. 0123

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4579 Open Evenings

EDDIE'S ALTERATIONS
42 West Chippewa Street
Remodeling, Restyling, Relining and Dressmaking
Prices Reasonable
Phone: WA. 9753

SCHOOL CLOTHES
For Girls and Boys
Awaiting Your Selection
THE CHILDREN'S SHOP
1195 HERTEL AVENUE
Louise Lenhard—Mabel Lenhard

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5090

ELMIRA

SCHOOL CLOTHES
Headquarters for School Clothing and Accessories

SHEEHAN, DEAN & CO.
Incorporated

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

Mark Twain Gown Shoppe
INCORPORATED
Mark Twain Hotel
Back to School Clothes
Dresses, Suits, Coats
Back to School
Carolyn Fashions
Exclusive with
ROSENBAUM'S
110-112 W. WATER ST., ELMIRA, N. Y.

GLOVERSVILLE

AUGUST FUR SALE
You Save Buying Early
ARGERSINGER'S

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN

Men's and Boys' Clothing
H. I. ABDELLA & SONS
7-11 Church Street

Fuel Oil Range Oil Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME _____
STREET and NUMBER _____
CITY and STATE _____
MC-2
Coupon

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE
(Continued)

School Clothes
Send them back to school in sturdy, trim clothes from
MARTIN & NAYLOR'S
Jumper Dresses, Blouses, Slacks, Sweaters, Coats

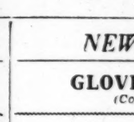
ITHACA

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialists in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

Enjoy Your Vacation
GET: Gulflex Lubrication
Gulf No-Nox Gasoline
Gulfpride Oil
For pleasant, carefree motoring
Get Goodyear Lifeguards for Safety
SERVICENTER, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. Phone 2128

JAMESTOWN

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS

Cut flowers
Floral decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

Back-to-School Clothes for Boys and Girls
Bigelow's JAMESTOWN N. Y.

College Fashion Requirements
in the College Shop at
NELSON'S OF JAMESTOWN

KENMORE

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

The New Air-Conditioned
ALCOBAR
(Opposite Municipal Building)
Homemade Candies and Ice Cream
Luncheons—Dinners
Baked Goods—Pastries
Dairy Products
DE 9760 2901 DELAWARE AVE.

AIR-STEP and BROWNBILT SHOE STORE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
BUSTER BROWN SHOES
For Boys and Girls Fitted by X-Ray
SIMMONS
BROWNBILT SHOE STORE
2956 DELAWARE AVE., KENMORE, N. Y.

ALLEN'S CLOTHES SHOP
Men's Wear—Clothing
Adam and Dobbs Hats
2866 Delaware Ave., Phone De 4224

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
LACKAWANNA ANTHRACITE "The D-H-"
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD
RI. 1320

Bill Kitson
MEATS
Bert Carnahan
GROCERIES
Elmwood Ave. at Wabash Ri. 0711

KELLOGG TYDOL SERVICE
Elmwood at Kinsey Avenue
PHONE RI. 9784

LARCHMONT

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 2-0081

Embassy Cleaners
FINE TAILORING
ALL WORK DONE ON PREMISES
We Call and Deliver
1922 PALMER AVENUE
TELEPHONE 2-2218

Long Island

BALDWIN

IT'S NEW IT'S DELICIOUS IT'S GOOD FOR YOU
NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

FAR ROCKAWAY

DAVID'S SHOES
1009 CENTRAL AVENUE
New Fall Showing
Nationally Advertised Brands
Our Prices—$3.98 to $6.48
Open Evenings F. R. 7-2139

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8846, Tuesday and Thursday, 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. Every evening except Saturday and Sunday, 5-7. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'

Ask About Our Budget Plan

136-19 38 AVENUE
INDEPENDENCE 3-5900

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.

YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

AUGUST SALE
of Beautiful Fur Coats and Capes at Spectacular Savings

BLACHAS & MELLIDES
Master Furriers
We also carry the well-known HOLLANDER DYED PRODUCTS
41-16 Main Street Ph. Ind. 3-5235

BACK TO SCHOOL IN STYLE by STERN'S
Exclusive Children's Outfitters
36-53 Main Street Free Parking
OPEN EVENINGS

Lovely Flowers
We Grow All Our Own
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
Baier Lustgarten Florist Inc.
159-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Theatre Ind. 3-4444-4445

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Jack Boyd's
CITIES SERVICE GAS STATION
Acme Tires, Lubrication, Car Washing, Power Prover, Simonizing
Fuel Oil Contracts Taken
Queens Blvd. and Yellowstone Ave.
BO. 8-8501-2

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES Corporation
109-30 159 St., Republic 9-5360

Your Things Cleaned RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou 8-4780
Bou. 8-2820—2821 Home Phone Hollis 5-5092

Forest Hills Plumbing Co., Inc.
Special Representatives
BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO.
Electrolux Refrigerators — Gas Ranges Water Heaters
JOSEPH R. MITTASCH, President
45-71st Road

FREEPORT

VIEBROCK'S
40 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT, L. I.

Cool Fountain Drinks
Delicious Salads and Sandwiches
Tray Packed French Ice Cream
20c a pint

MEN
Half-Yearly Clothes Sale
All Our HIGH-GRADE TROPICAL and Year 'Round SUITS Roundly Reduced for Quick Clearance.
ESTABLISHED 1884
Adolph Levy & Son

NEW MODE MILLINERY
suggests a Smart Fall Hat at the low price of $1.89
Better Hats at $2.89

CHURCH AND PINE STS. FRee. 359-R

DANZIGER
70 South Main St., Freeport
Brief Cases
Fountain Pens and Pencil Boxes
Football Equipment

FREEPORT—Roosevelt

FREE DELIVERY
FRUITS & VEGETABLES
ECKHART'S FARM STAND
Complete Line of Fruits and Vegetables
Ice Cream—Full Pint 10c
Nassau Road and Lakewood Avenue
Roosevelt, L. I., N. Y.

GREAT NECK

Gilliar's For Gifts
Wide Selection of Perfumes. Delicious Chocolates—Famous Brands Cosmetics to Suit Your Individuality
Two neighborhood stores for your convenience
Great Neck 100—Great Neck 300

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

THE NEW HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hepstead 370

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

Hempstead 521
M. BREWER & CO.
Furriers
117 Main Street
20 YEARS IN HEMPSTEAD

Georges
fine furniture
LAST 3 DAYS OF AUGUST SALE
352 FULTON AVENUE

DOROTHY CHADWICK COSMETICS

At the price you want to pay. Free complexion analysis and instructions on make-up.
471 Greenwich Street, Hempstead
Phone Hemp. 4323

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 9-6327, 9 to 12 Monday Wednesday and Friday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-Hour Service (If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav. 4-3506—3507
SEAT COVERS $6.95 up
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

For Conscientious Service
Call Havemeyer 6-0232
WALTER'S HAND LAUNDRY
3764 86TH STREET
MENDING—DARNING—BUTTONS
Early morning pick-ups and deliveries

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear Clothes, $35 and $28.50

BARNETT'S
Millinery Shops
37-09 82nd St. Branch, 37-26 Main St.
Jackson Hts. Flushing

KNOX **Geo. L. Brown**
HABERDASHER—HATTER
37-46 82ND STREET HAV. 9-8500

FALL FUR SALE
Queens Retail Furrier
Hollander Dyed and Blended Furs
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

JAMAICA

Walter's Delicatessen
Imported and Domestic Delicacies
Home-Cooked Food
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED
172-35 Hillside Avenue REpublic 9-7080
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
AUGUST FUR SALE
John Lee
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

Crossword Quiz Answers

		L	O	U	I	S	I	A	N	A				
		M	A	P	S		I		I	O	L	A		
T	O	S	S		S	M	A	R	T		C	A		
H	O	T		S	T	I	L	E		A	R	M		
A	R		A	T	O	L	L		P	E	E	P		
C		I	R	E	N	E		D	O	G		E		
K	U	N	D	R	Y		R	A	P	I	E	R		
E		D	E	N		C	O	R	P	S		S		
R	A	I	N		T	A	B	B	Y		P	A		
A	S	A		H	O	N	E	Y		M	E	N		
Y	E		P	A	R	I	S		T	E	N	D		
	A	V	O	N		N		J	O	A	N			
		R	I	D	G	E	W	O	O	D				

Long Island

JAMAICA (Continued)

JAMAICA REFRIGERATION
150-06 Liberty Ave.
SERVICE—SALES
Approved Authorized Dealers
NORGE KELVINATOR
G. E. PHILCO
FRIGIDAIRE CROSLEY
For prompt repair service—Republic 9-7755

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in all its branches
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

The GLOVE SHOPS
Featuring
Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
164-17 JAMAICA AVENUE AND
147-07 JAMAICA AVENUE

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkway Tel. Imp. 4146

LYNBROOK

Now Showing Complete Stocks of
Boys' and Girls' School Clothes
Juvenile Footwear—X-Ray Fitted
I. Jacobson & Son
21-23 Atlantic Avenue

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

Back to School
STYLES IN SPORTWEAR
in the 1941 Fashion
Plenty of Silk Hosiery at
Van Roon's
HOSIERY · CORSETS · LINGERIE · GLOVES
25-27 ATLANTIC AVENUE, LYNBROOK

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
Second Street Lynbrook 2777

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED Hempstead and 99th Ave. Hollis 5-0020
Used Cars Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd. Hollis 6-3220

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Vir. 9-2314 Established 1893

A. F. Ritter & Son
WALLPAPERS and PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
9612 101st Avenue Ozone Park, N. Y.

Fur Coats & Fur-Trimmed Coats are still low priced in Our
AUGUST SALE
COHEN'S FUR SHOP
Jamaica Avenue, corner 104th St.

GUS. FERNQUIST
Hygrade Meats and Groceries
104-25 Jamaica Avenue
104th and 105th Sts. Vi. 9-1729

RELIANCE BEEF COMPANY
Choice Meats
Poultry and Fish
116-21 Jamaica Avenue
Phone Vir. 7-3400—3401

FALL HATS at Popular Prices

The Palace
108-21 Jamaica Ave., near 109th Street

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440

Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—
We can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m.-1 p. m. except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

MAMARONECK

NICHOL'S SERVICE STATION
Boston Post Road and Barry Avenue
Phones 468—3194—24-Hour Service
UNITED MOTOR SERVICE
GAS, TIRES, OIL, BATTERIES
AUTO REPAIRS and TOWING

Walter M. Baxter Co., Inc.
HARDWARE and HOUSEWARES
83 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Phones Mamaroneck 12 and Park 4040

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones, Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726 Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DELLWOOD Creami-Rich MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Nepperhan 4200, New Rochelle 3232, Oakwood 8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. MO. 8-9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years
"Service That Satisfies"

CHELSEA
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Refurnish Your Home at great savings during our
AUGUST SALE
BURGER'S 26-28 Water St., Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone New Rochelle 2-5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Leaf's FINE FURS
506 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-10376

I. B. Cohen & Sons, Inc.
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Kathryn Stayer INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7809
36 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

BALDWIN-WESTCHESTER, INC

ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.
"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 2-1170
490 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Delicious Ice Cream
Fountain and Table Service
Port Chester Bronxville
New Rochelle Scarsdale
NEILSEN'S

NEW YORK

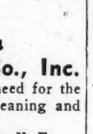
NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687, 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sterling Palace Garage
Storage—Service
Lubrication
Repairs
SOCONY
117 STERLING PL.
STerling 3-1249
Tel. South 8-7264—7265—7268

Arme Employment Agency
340A NINTH STREET
NEAR FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN
Select Domestic and Commercial Help
Cooks, Couples — Referenced Help
Chambermaids — of All Nationalities
Gen. House Workers — Private Families
MRS. A. JENSEN, Prop.

FREDA BEAUTY SALON
274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9449


Staten Island

HUGUENOT PARK

COAL and COKE
Colonial Red Ash Coal
Premium White Ash Coal
Koppers Coke
A. GILMOUR Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

WILLIAM A. MORRIS, Inc.
STORAGE—WAREHOUSE
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
88 Barker St., W. N. B. Phone: Staten Island, N. Y. GIbraltar 2-3600
SALES—SERVICE
CHEVROLET
Dependable Used Cars
ISLAND CHEVROLET, Inc.
1316 Castleton Avenue, W. N. B.
Phone Gib. 2-7900-1

PELHAM

PELHAM 1954
Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
We have everything you need for the Garden, Painting, Housecleaning and Mothproofing
129 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

Tel. PELHAM 8-2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters

POUGHKEEPSIE

What Goes On Here?
Our Beauty Salon not only goes on but up! Since it has been entirely redecorated and refurnished the number of daily appointments has been climbing steadily. And no wonder . . . we have one of the most beautiful salons in this section . . . and a most capable staff under the direction of Miss Carlie Alcorn, formerly of Saks—Fifth Avenue.

LUCKEY, PLATT & COMPANY

For Good Food
VISIT
The French Pastry Shop
370 Main Street
Quality Baking
Home Made French Ice Cream

COOKIES COOKIES COOKIES
Serve with Ice Cream, Cold Drinks and for your outing.
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 MAIN STREET PHONE 3503

The NEW Wallace's
Phone 2760 Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Culver 5108 Hours 10 to 12 & 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WALTER G. LAUTERBACH
Jeweler
681 Clinton Avenue North

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

THERMIQUE permanent waves—No heavy heaters—quick—easy—suits all types.
MAY RYAN BEAUTY PARLOR
80 East Avenue Stone 2723

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

Beck
CLEANERS · DYERS · FURRIERS
UNIVERSITY AVE. AT CULVER RD.
Phone MONROE 84-84
STORES:—Park, Cor. Oxford
Titus at Cooper Road

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

pillsbury Florist
Floral Designs
Don C. Pillsbury Raymond A. Cain
103 EAST AVE., Sagamore Hotel Stone 796

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161
GLENWOOD 1240

FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
OF PITTSFORD, N. Y.
wishes to announce the starting of a new dairy store in Rochester at 1187 Culver Road, corner of Melville Street. Stop for one of those famous milk shakes, sodas, ice cream or sandwiches.
Phones: Monroe 6616—Pittsford 56

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Avenue S at Court
Call or Write

"A Tenth Ward Institution"
PARMELE **Esso** SERVICE
1051 Dewey Ave. cor Birr St.
Glen. 7396 H. T. Parmele

SPRING HOUSE
3001 MONROE AVENUE
Luncheon 12 to 2 — Dinner 5:30 to 8
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 5
Closed Mondays
Operated by Cornucopia Inc.

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
ESTABLISHED IN 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Telephone 152 and 153 Purchase St.

SCARSDALE

For Your Printing
SCARSDALE NEW YORK
The Printer Wick
Telephone 2222

The County Trust Company
Caleb Heathcote Branch
Every Banking Service
40 EAST PARKWAY

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones, Scars. 3900, W. P. 8866

SCHENECTADY

and after play
AMSTERDAM DAIRY MILK
and plenty of it!
315 Clinton Street——Phone 6-2351
Also quality cottage cheese, buttermilk, Dari-Rich, eggs, butter.

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY (Continued)

Quality House Paints
Domestic and Imported Wallpapers
WM. S. WRIGHT
1032 State Street Phone 6-4092

Insist On
Sealtest Supervised
Milk and Ice Cream
Tel. 4-3121 Schenectady, N. Y.

PEOPLE'S FOOD MARKET
Meats, Groceries, Fruits Vegetables
Your Neighborhood Grocer Can Serve You Better
1291 Rugby Road 4-4161, 4-4162

Barneys
for
FURNITURE

SCOTIA

NORGE ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
Sherwin-Williams Paints
ROOFING—PLUMBING—HEATING—HARDWARE
G. E. Van Vorst Co.
47 Mohawk Avenue Phone 6-4211

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

P. J. Fibison
Curtains and Drapes a Specialty
1329 South Salina St Tel. 6-3610
Opp. Sears, Roebuck

HOLZWARTH'S
Groceries—Meats
Vegetables
DELIVERY SERVICE
1004 Lancaster Av. Tels. 6-2121, 6-2122

ASSOCIATED Laundries
Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Quality Services
Phone 2-8121

BELL BROTHERS
Local and Long Distance
MOVING
1013 North Townsend Tel. 2-6518

COMMANDER FOOD CO.
3 Super Markets
2706 South Salina Street
2363 James Street
1641 East Genesee Street

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

TROY

TROJAN HARDWARE CO.
Distributor for
Williams Oil-O-Matic Oil Burner
Motor-stokor Coal Stoker
CALL TROY 1138

Tom S. Wotkyns & Co., Inc.
Blue Coal—Lehigh Coal
Smokeless and High Volatile Bituminous
Tel. 573-3626 Office, 47 Third Street
Yard, 4038 Yard, 3130 7th Ave.
Furnace and Range Oils

GINSBURG'S
Cleaners and Tailors
Clean Your Dresses, Suits and Coats at Reasonable Rates
349 Congress Est. 1911 Troy 6038

UTICA

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

NEW YORK

UTICA (Continued)

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
SCHWENDERS
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 251

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

WATERTOWN

FINAL WEEK!
August Sale of Furniture
Every Piece of Furniture Reduced
Empsall's

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

brother & sister
moving to larger quarters
124 Mamaroneck Ave.
We are ready with a complete line of School Wearing Apparel

Campus Suits
from
$10.98

Dorothy Stein
146 Mamaroneck Avenue
Corner of Post Road
White Plains, N. Y.

PONTIAC
The New Leader for 1941
For a Better Deal See
WHITE PLAINS-PONTIAC
61 Westchester Avenue W. P. 10100
92 Westchester Avenue W. P. 10100

COLLEGIENNE CLOTHES!
Jackets, Skirts, Date Dresses, Evening Gowns. A collection bright as a new penny and twice as smart. Sympathetically priced under $20.
L. A. Schulman
White Plains, N.Y.
181 MAMARONECK AVENUE

First to Sherman's
for complete school wardrobe of clothes for boys and young men, then to school
SHERMAN'S
BOYS' and YOUNG MEN'S SHOP
86 Mamaroneck Ave. Next to Colony Theatre

Most of your household needs can be had at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.

THE CLOTHES GIRLS AND BOYS WANT FOR BACK TO SCHOOL
Stone's
199 MAIN STREET

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Avenue Phone 5730

Commadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Ave. Phone 8810

YONKERS

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
MONARCH FOODS
Tel. YON. 3-6540
52 Lawrence Street

All School and Campus Clothes at

Walterman's
457-9 So. Broadway

"Spencer" Foundation Garments
NEW FALL STYLES
Individually Designed and Fitted
Mrs. A. W. Ackert
Tel. Yon 5-2151

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Her Defense Effort

(Fort Worth Star-Telegram)

Tyler, Texas

An elderly Negro woman who wanted to "help Mr. Roosevelt and the Government win the war," recently acquired a brand new $100 defense bond.

The woman, Malissa Dean, who lives near Tyler, walked into a bank and asked for the man taking the money for the Government.

She explained she had saved $100 above the cost of raising her children and operating a farm, and that she wanted to donate it. After some explanation of the defense bond plan, the woman was persuaded to accept the bond.

After affixing her mark, the Negro woman walked out remarking, "I don't want nothing, just to help my Government." She said $100 was all she could afford "just now."

Brevities

Omaha Morning World-Herald: An Omaha collector has a coin which he regards as a great curiosity. It is a dollar which is not owed to somebody else.

Williams in Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Why is it when a man goes to rough it in the open he has to have a trailer to carry along all of the comforts of home?

Detroit News: "Joe E. Brown was born a poor boy," says a Hollywood biographer, disposing of the legend that Joe was born with a 32-piece set of flat silver in the mouth.

Where Would You Find—

1. The Comintern?
2. The mountain on whose summit the flag of the National Geographic Society was recently placed?
3. The ruins of the Palace of Diocletian?
4. Fort Andrews?
5. The City-by-the-Sea?
6. The nine states which border on Canada?
7. Aachen?
8. The country which owns the Vainamoinen and the Ilmarinen?
9. The first cog railroad in the United States?
10. An argus?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

High up in the Andes Mountains lies the lake of Titicaca, South America's largest lake. It is 130 miles long and 30 miles wide, with an area of 3,200 square miles. It has an altitude of 12,635 feet above sea level, and lies between the two main cordilleras of the Andes and the borders of Bolivia and Peru. Bolivia, in 1916, pictured this lake on one of her stamps, the 2-centavos, red and black, showing one of the native canoes with grass-mat sail. This month Bolivia has shown a similar design on the 10-bolivianos and 20b. values of the new airplane set of stamps. The shadow of an airplane is seen on the surface of the lake near the native sailing craft. The inscription reads, "Lago Titicaca 3,812 Mts. Altura," or Lake Titicaca 3,812 meters altitude. The color of the 10b. stamp is green and the 20b. ultramarine. On the two higher values of the set, the 50b., rose and the 100b., olive, is shown a view of the snow-capped peaks of the Andes Mountains with a condor flying in the foreground.

New stamp releases from Costa Rica, Switzerland, Honduras, and China.

Stamps From Other Lands

Brazil—A new series of stamps has been received from Brazil, consisting of a 200-reis in light red color showing a head portrait of King Alfonso I of Portugal; 400r., blue, showing a bust of Vieira, a Portuguese missionary; 800r., showing a likeness of Slavador Correa de Sa Benevides, one of Brazil's early governors and 5000r., green, showing portraits of Presidents Carmona of Portugal and Vargas of Brazil. This series of stamps commemorates the Centenaries of Portuguese historical events.

China—A thrift series of stamps has been released by the Chungking Government to raise funds for carrying on the war. The values are the 8-cents, green; 21c., brown; 28c., olive; 33c., orange; 50c., blue, and $1, violet. The design common to the series pictures a composite of Chinese industries—shipping, manufacturing, railroading, and mining. Half of the face value is good for postage, the other half going to the war fund.

Costa Rica—The 13c. value of the 1931 series, showing the likeness of Juan Rafael Mora, has been surcharged with a new value, "5 Centimos."

Honduras—A 1-centavo Red Cross stamp in pale blue color, presenting a red cross in a spot of white light, has just been released.

The 5c., blue and orange and the 8c., blue and brown values of the 1939 official airmail series have been overprinted in black with the inscription, "Habilitada para el Servicio Publico" which officially allows the stamps to be used for regular postage.

A 1-centavo stamp in brown, picturing A. Francisco Morazan, and dated September 15, 1942 has been released. The stamp commemorates the centenary of the passing of one of the Liberal party leaders who was executed by a group of Costa Rican rebels.

Norway—A series of four semi-postal stamps has been issued to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Norwegian Lifeboat Institution which was celebrated on July 9th. The values are the 10-öre plus 10 ö., green; 15 ö plus 10 ö., brown; 20 ö., plus 10 ö., red and 30 ö., plus 10 ö., blue. The surplus derived from the sale of the stamps is for the benefit of the institution.

Switzerland—On September 6th Switzerland will release a 10-centimes stamp in red, black and orange colors to commemorate the 750th anniversary of the founding of Berne, the Swiss capital, by Duke Bershtold V of Zaeringen as a military post on the frontiers of Burgundy and Alamannia. The design shows the coat-of-arms of Berne, and at the left the laying of a corner stone and at the right a knight in full armor.

The Greek War Relief Contribution Stamps

The Greek War Relief Association, Inc., 730 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., has issued a series of five stamps in denominations of 25c., 50c., $1., $2., and $5. to sell so that the ever-increasing needs of the starving people of Greece and that part of the Greek population that fled Egypt, Turkey and other countries of the Near East may be quickly met. These stamps are affixed to pledge-books bearing the name and address of the contributor and the sum pledged. When filled, the pledge-books are exchanged with certificates of $10, $20, $40, $200, and $500, each, depending on the amount contributed weekly.

Bolivia's new airmail stamps.

Daily Quotation

NEVER have I greater reason for suspicion than when I am particularly pleased with myself, my faith, my progress, and my alms.—CHRISTIAN SCRIVER.

Did You Ever Wonder

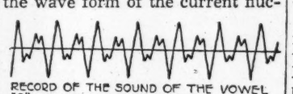
How an Oscillograph Enables You to See Your Voice?

An oscillograph may be described as a device for delineating rapid variations or oscillations in electrical current.

In one type of oscillograph, two phosphor bronze strips run parallel to one another side by side between the poles of an electromagnet. When a current is led up one phosphor bronze strip and down the other the strips tend to move at right angles to their length and in opposite directions, the degree of movement varying with fluctuations in the strength of the current.

A tiny thin rectangular mirror is cemented across the midpoint of the wires, and the movement of the wires tilts the mirror to an angle corresponding to the strength of the current.

A spot of bright light, reflected from this mirror, dances in exact correspondence with the variations in current. This spot of light may be reflected a second time from a revolving mirror turning in a direction perpendicular to that of the first mirror. If this is done, the beam reflected from the revolving mirror falling on a screen shows the wave form of the current fluctuations as a continuous wavy line, due to the phenomenon known as "persistence of vision."



RECORD OF THE SOUND OF THE VOWEL "O" OBTAINED WITH AN OSCILLOGRAPH.

Another device, known as the cathode ray oscillograph, has as its moving element a narrow stream or pencil of cathode rays made up of electrons moving through a vacuum tube. The electrons travel in a straight line unless deflected by a magnetic or electric field, and the deflections due to variations in the current which is being studied provide a picture of the wave forms of those fluctuations.

To study sound and speech with an oscillograph, a microphone is used. This converts sound waves into corresponding variations in electrical current, and the sound waves can then be seen as wavy lines by means of an oscillograph.

By such devices as these, very important studies of speech qualities have been made, the results being of especial interest to telephone equipment engineers.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Daily Anecdote

Too Much Noise

Marianne Brandt, the famous opera star, had received a notice that a registered letter was awaiting her at the General Delivery window of a New York post office. She went there and inquired at the proper window for the letter.

"Yes," said the official, "we have it here. Have you any identification to prove that you are Marianne Brandt—a letter, a bankbook, or a passport?"

"I have none of these things, but I am Marianne Brandt and I want that letter."

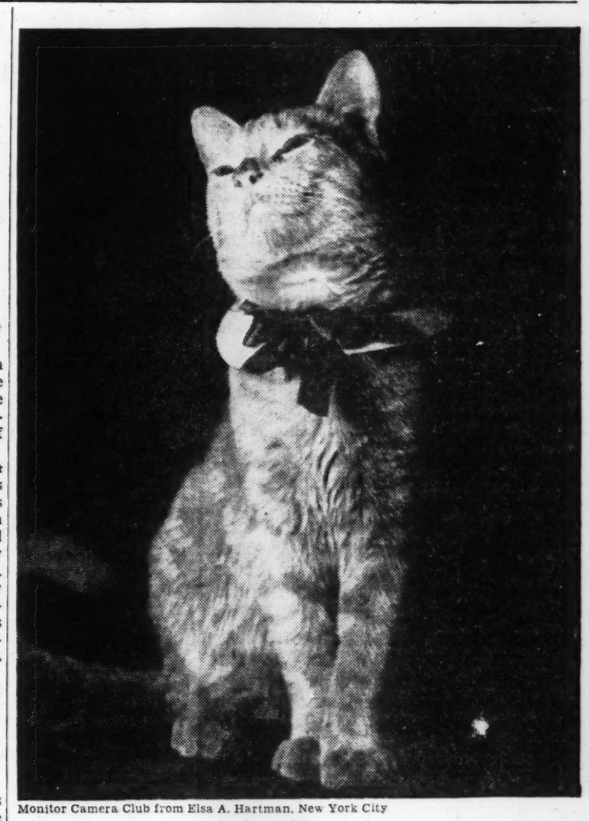
"I am sorry, Madame, but the rules are very strict, and you will have to bring some one to identify you."

By this time Miss Brandt was in a high state of indignation.

"You will not give me the letter? I shall prove to you that I am Marianne Brandt" And then she proceeded with full voice to sing the great cadenza from her principal aria in La Prophete. Her glorious voice echoed and re-echoed through the vaulted corridors of the post office. People came running from all sides to find out what had happened and finally the agitated official handed her the letter, saying, "Here is your letter, but please be quiet."

Coal and Wood Heat

A cord of well-cured hardwood almost equals a ton of coal in heating value, says a New Hampshire extension forester.



Monitor Camera Club from Elsa A. Hartman, New York City

Feline Hauteur

Perhaps that self-satisfied air can be traced to the collar and tie.

In Lighter Vein

In That Case—

Professor: "Will you men in the back of the room please stop exchanging notes?"

Student: "They aren't notes, sir, they're cards. We're playing bridge."

Professor: "Oh, I beg your pardon."—The Bee-Hive.

George Ade Story

One of George Ade's greatest ambitions was to be a farmer. He took as much pride in his agricultural accomplishments as he did in his writing. One day one of his farmer neighbors came to him and began to brag about his wonderful crop of hay.

"I got quite a crop, too," said Ade.

"You did?" said the farmer. "I didn't know you had cut your hay yet. How many tons did you get?"

"I don't know exactly," said the humorist. "My men stacked up all they could outdoors and then stored the rest in the barn."—Chicago Daily News.

A Verse for Today . . .

Have not I commanded thee? Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed: for the LORD *thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest.*—JOSH. 1:9.

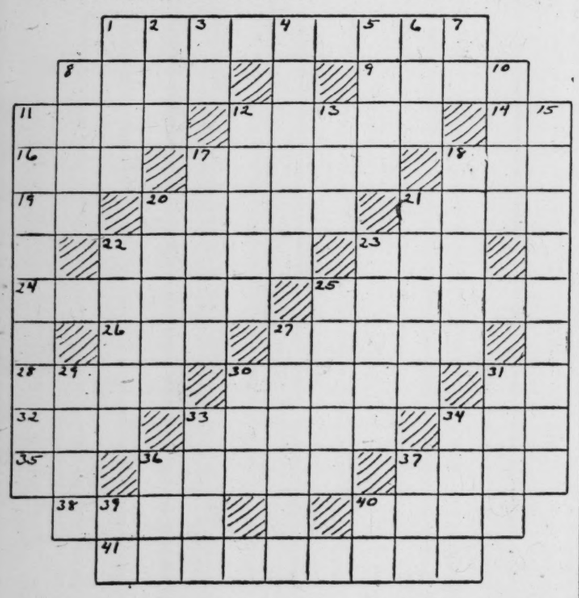
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The Communist International, organized in March, 1919, in Russia.
2. Bradford Washburn reached the top of Mount Hayes, the highest unclimbed mountain in Central Alaska; 13,940 feet.
3. Spalato, a seaport in Dalmatia.
4. A United States Army fort 9 miles from Boston, Massachusetts.
5. Newport, Rhode Island.
6. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington.
7. Important German industrial city near the Dutch border.
8. Finland's largest fighting vessels.
9. The one to the top of Mount Washington, New Hampshire.
10. An East-Indian pheasant.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What land was purchased by U. S. from France in 1803?
8—An atlas is a collection of what?
9—What is a city of Kansas?
11—Throw.
12—Shrewd.
14—What is symbol for calcium?
16—What is an antonym of "frigid"?
17—What is a series of steps for crossing a fence or wall?
18—Human upper limb is what?
19—Arabic (abbr.).
20—What is a circular coral island?
21—Chirp.
22—What Greek goddess was called Pax by Romans?
23—What creature likes to bay at moon?
24—Who is the enchantress in opera "Parsifal"?
25—What sword is used chiefly for thrusting?
26—Lair.
27—What do you call a body of persons organized or under common direction?
28—American black-billed cuckoo is supposed to augur what by its cries?
30—What do you call any domestic cat?
31—Where was Louisa May Alcott born (abbr.)?
32—What was first name of Gray, American botanist?
33—Bears are very fond of what sweet substance?
34—What are the pieces used in checkers?
35—What is a Biblical pronoun?
36—Where was Voltaire born?
37—To serve.
38—What is name of several English rivers?
40—Who is a sister of Constance Bennett?
41—What is a residential village of New Jersey?

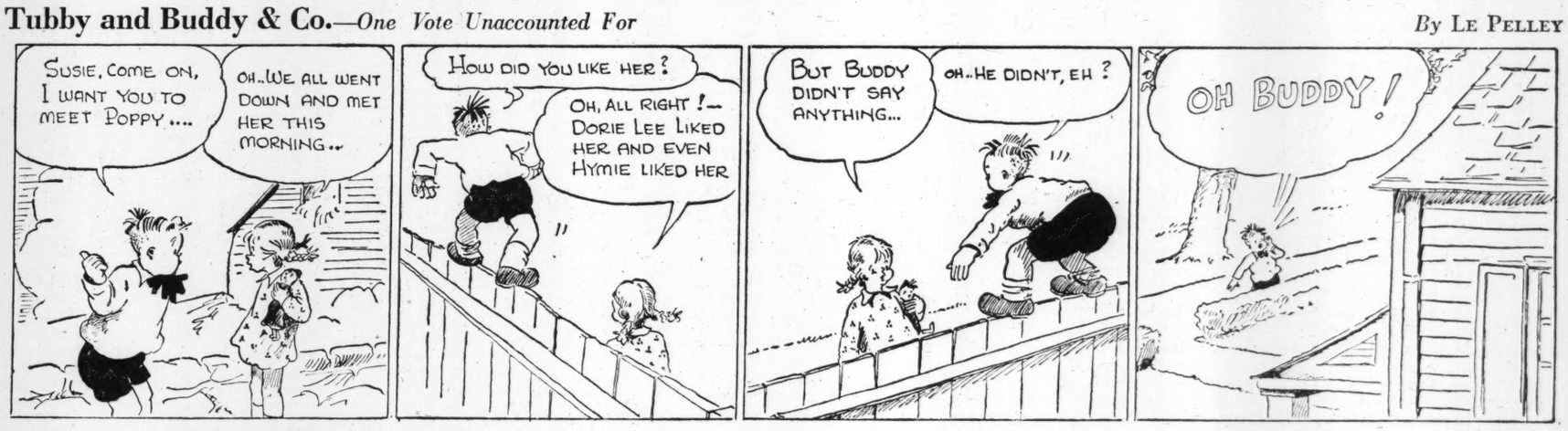
Down

1—What is a block or form shaped like human foot?
2—Who was Roman goddess of plenty and fertility?
3—You and me.
4—What is a rhetorical figure expressing comparison?
5—Leeds, England, is on what river?
6—Negative.
7—Symbol for aluminum is what?
8—In Shakespeare's play, Othello is what?
10—What is a measure of land?
11—Who wrote under pen name of Charles Yellowplush, Esq.?
12—How is a silence often described?
13—Every one.
15—What is name of the sign &?
17—After end of a vessel is what?
18—Athena is represented with a gorgoneum on what?
20—Who is a Tennyson hero?
21—What flower is associated with Armistice Day?
22—Where was 11 Down born?
23—Who lives happily with Joan?
25—What are dresses of state?
27—What is another name for a dog?
29—At sea.
30—What is a high, craggy hill?
31—Who was founder of Philadelphia?
33—What is a measure of 4 inches?
34—How might a poet write "meadow"?
36—What food is eaten by native Hawaiians?
37—Also.
39—Victoria Regina (abbr.).
40—Who is a character in "Little Women"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*One Vote Unaccounted For*

By LE PELLEY


SUSIE, COME ON, I WANT YOU TO MEET POPPY....
OH..WE ALL WENT DOWN AND MET HER THIS MORNING..
HOW DID YOU LIKE HER?
OH, ALL RIGHT!— DORIE LEE LIKED HER AND EVEN HYMIE LIKED HER
BUT BUDDY DIDN'T SAY ANYTHING...
OH..HE DIDN'T, EH?
OH BUDDY!

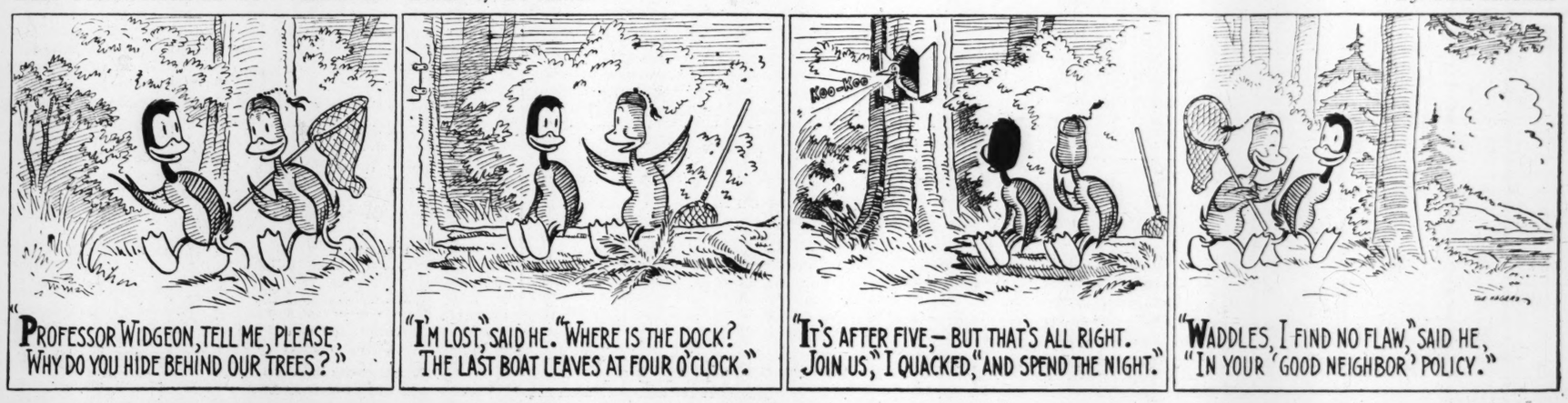
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Lead?*

By RODGERS

I guess it must have been pretty hot in the city today, for the first thing the Boss said when he got back to the farm was—"Oh boy! Lead me to the swimming hole!"
Now, the Boss knows the way to the swimming hole as well as I do!
And as for leading him to it—
Well, I did my best!
But I can't say I got there much ahead of him!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Birds of a Feather*

By THE HAGERS


"PROFESSOR WIDGEON, TELL ME, PLEASE, WHY DO YOU HIDE BEHIND OUR TREES?"
"I'M LOST," SAID HE. "WHERE IS THE DOCK? THE LAST BOAT LEAVES AT FOUR O'CLOCK."
Koo-Koo
"IT'S AFTER FIVE,— BUT THAT'S ALL RIGHT. JOIN US," I QUACKED, "AND SPEND THE NIGHT."
"WADDLES, I FIND NO FLAW," SAID HE, "IN YOUR 'GOOD NEIGHBOR' POLICY."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Veto to Be Upheld

One of the first tests of the earnestness of Congress about price control will come up shortly after the return of the Senate and House to full-time sessions next month. It will arise on President Roosevelt's veto of the bill recently passed which would "freeze" Government stocks of wheat and cotton until after the war emergency.

This pressure-bloc legislation was accurately characterized by Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, as "wicked." It would throw overboard the "ever-normal granary" concept which was to protect the farmer in adversity against low prices and safeguard the consumer against shortage or high prices. It would substitute a program in which the Government would be expected to boost but never restrain farm prices. It would prevent the Government from disposing of crop surpluses at the only time when they can reasonably be disposed of—namely, when the market is good—and during a period when they might meet urgent human need.

Farm forces in Congress already have obtained big appropriations for so-called parity payments, mandatory loans on farm products up to 85 per cent of parity, and a provision in the pending price-control bill that it shall not affect farm products until they pass 110 per cent of parity. With wheat above $1 a bushel and cotton at 16 cents a pound, the farm bloc demands that the Treasury impound approximately 7,000,000 bales of cotton and 300,000,000 bushels of wheat in which it has invested more than $500,000,000 of taxpayers' money.

Meanwhile there is talk that Congress will put off until October any serious consideration of the price control bill—that Congressmen would just as soon see some rise of prices and will wait until protests over living costs really become warm. This is a dangerous toying with forces of inflation. Farm prices are not the only ones to be controlled, but the vote on the farm bill veto will offer a significant measure of one of the forces delaying control.

The veto should be sustained, and action to impose all-round price controls should quickly follow.

Bread or the Circus

Sanger's Circus, which is to go on the auction block in Britain on September 15, was neither stupendous nor colossal. It made no mammoth claims on the score of size. But it was famous throughout England, Scotland, and Wales. Whenever it came to town, the highlights went low. For fifty-one weeks in the year, the Tay could draw visitors to see the longest bridge in the world, but when Lord George Sanger arrived, the bridge went into eclipse, and all roads pointed to the circus.

Was Sanger's different from any other circus? In most respects, no. It had elephants and bareback riders. It had ponies and clowns. It carried a bicycle act that swept discretion to the winds—an act in which a rider wheeled down a narrow chute from the top of the tent and leaped across space to a sloping platform and then to a triumphant finish. It boasted two sailor lads who strummed upon mandolins, while balanced on the top of unsupported ladders. This act gave rise to a crop of youthful imitators, and increased the demand for mandolins if not for ladders.

The circus was enterprising, to say the least, and was credited with being among the first to use sputtering arc lights. It had stood the test of time, and survived the vicissitudes of a great war, and the ordeals of smaller conflicts and crises. Now it has succumbed to the grim demands of the "blackout," the food shortage, and the labor problem. It must yield to the requirements of defense for transportation and equipment. Like many another historic institution—for it had been in existence more than a century—it must go, not because it is out of tune with the times but because what the British people see as the grim realities of war forbid its continuance.

Perhaps it is not too much to cherish the hope that Sanger's will return again when the smoke of battle clears and sanity returns to a world now locked in conflict. For the moment bread takes precedence over the circus.

Now and then office-holders in the United States exhibit flashes of real humor—as when Governor Heil solemnly "made" a Wisconsin Indian an honorary member of the white race.

A strike at the enemy is worth two in a defense plant.

Nippon's policy: to nip on and on.

Summer Is for Growth

Now that August is nearly gone and vacations are over for many, a significant trend in this summer's holiday recreations fairly leaps to the eye.

Heretofore those who provide diversion for America's leisure hours have subscribed to the notion that only a negligible number of people will resort to anything but light entertainment, light reading, light music during the summer months.

But what happened this year? Most of the summer theaters still held to their projected programs of frothy comedy and nothing else; but by July everyone was reading "Berlin Diary," "I Saw England," "You Can't Do Business With Hitler," or "The White Cliffs." Also, thousands traveled from distant States as well as nearby towns to listen gratefully to serious music in the Berkshire hills, which in times past could only be heard at European festivals at this time of year.

Apparently not only "intellectuals" and "highbrow" music lovers sought such satisfactions, but for ordinary people everywhere trivial amusements were not enough. Many Americans are turning to pleasures that enrich as well as entertain.

Signal Shots

The shots which wounded Pierre Laval and Marcel Déat are hardly signals for an immediate and successful revolt against Nazi or Vichy control of France. It is unlikely that the French people can throw off the yoke until they have the help of trained and equipped armies from outside. But the bullets that were fired Wednesday at Versailles do announce more openly than even the large-scale arrests in Paris, which have required 20,000 troops, that Frenchmen are becoming more desperate and more determined.

Spectacular examples of men taking the risks of open rebellion combine with the resentment over new repressive measures to encourage more resistance. The charge in Berlin and Vichy that the new troubles are due to Jews and Communists does not lessen the difficulties of stopping them. Nor is it persuasive when even reports made to Marshal Pétain have shown 90 per cent of Frenchmen hoping for British victory. Nor does it fit well with the Marshal's own recent complaint that "capitalist" forces were trying to sabotage his regime. There is every indication that the signals have been fired for increasing Nazi trouble in France.

Tokyo's Troubles

Japan is not meeting with many soft answers these days. There has been a sharp decline in efforts—in London, in Washington, in Moscow, and in Batavia—to turn away Tokyo's wrath. A year ago Britain had closed the Burma Road to appease Japan, and for the same reason the United States was supplying oil, scrap iron, aluminum and aviation gasoline for the war on China. The Dutch East Indies were keeping the Japanese on the string with negotiations for new trade treaties. Even months later, Russia was inviting Mr. Matsuoka—who had taken Japan into the Axis—to Moscow.

Today Japan faces active or potential hostility from China, Russia, Britain, the Netherlands and the United States. Protests amounting almost to threats from Tokyo to Moscow and Washington against the sending of American supplies to Vladivostok bounce back. Russia doesn't trouble to make much of the Stalin-Matsuoka pact of friendship but bluntly says Japanese interference with Russian-American trade would be considered the act of an enemy. Mr. Hull simply remarks that freedom of the seas will be maintained. It's Tokyo's time to worry.

The Japanese may not see any hope of a better chance to gamble and may therefore still push the Indo-China adventure. They may "feel out" British-American resistance. But Tokyo now knows that appeasement has ended. She must move very, very carefully. She may suspect that American supplies going to Siberia are to be used against her—diplomatically if not militarily—rather than against the Nazis. But even to many Japanese that suspicion must seem poor grounds for attacking the trade of two officially friendly nations.

Moreover, there are many indications besides Mr. Churchill's mention of "negotiations" between Tokyo and Washington that the door to a settlement is being kept open. The fact that appeasement is no longer in vogue may help Japan to examine the vista of peace to be seen through that door.

Our Readers Say—

Twenty-Three Years Ago —And Today?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The following paragraphs bear the signatures of Herbert Hoover and two associates, Vernon Kellogg and Frederic C. Walcott. Written as the introduction to a book by S. Herzog, entitled "The Future of German Industrial Exports," and published in the United States in 1918, the picture presented is even more exactly descriptive of the potential economic menace of Nazi Germany than of the Germany of 23 years ago. It would be interesting to know whether Mr. Hoover still holds to the opinions which he expressed in this introduction, or, if he has had occasion to revise his views, on what grounds the revision has been made:

"'If there is anything to be gained by being honest, let us be honest; if it is necessary to deceive, let us deceive.' Thus wrote Frederick the Great in the middle of the 18th century—the man who laid the foundation of Pan-Germanism, which this world war was expected to achieve. . . . For forty years the Germans have been plotting to realize their dream of Pan-Germanism—eventual world conquest and dominion. For two generations they have been thinking in terms unknown or little understood by an innocent and unsuspecting world. . . . Their military plans were successfully concealed for years, and when their dreams of conquest did outcrop occasionally, there were few with an intimate enough knowledge of the complete premeditated and systematic degeneration of the German official character to read the handwriting on the wall. Well-organized and comprehensive espionage and insidious German propaganda have been at work for two generations to plan the success of German victories. . . . German rule means the breaking-down of all order, the exchange of personal liberty and national freedom for force, of right for might, of justice for the mailed fist.

"The world should have been forewarned. Books were written, maps constructed, by well-known German authorities for the enlightenment of the German people, and these books reached the outside world, but civilization, accustomed to the pursuits of peace, turned a deaf ear, and is now paying the penalty for refusing to see and hear.

"Now another conception comes out of the heart of Germany, that threatens the commercial interests of unsuspecting nations—carefully thought out, with characteristic German thoroughness, openly advocating the breaking down of all business ethics, relying on trickery and circumvention to gain their end. This promises to stop at nothing, from national dumping of goods to crush competition to false labels and disguise of the origin and the breaking of contracts that prove disadvantageous to the German.

"Let the manufacturing and banking interests and the laboring and professional classes of all nations be warned in time to devise antidotes and counter-attacks to the Machiavellian devices of a class gone mad with lust of conquest, deliberately plotting to fatten itself upon the life blood of other peoples even after the war. Let us consider in making peace what protection we can give to the commercial existence of the freed nations."

It would be unreasonable to deny to any man the right to change his views when, upon mature consideration and after weighing all available evidence, he feels his former opinions to have been erroneous. It is not unreasonable to ask that, when a man has attained the eminence and public position of Mr. Hoover, he should explain clearly why and on the basis of what evidence he may have altered his opinion.

Cambridge, Mass. HENRY F. SCHWARZ

"More Road Than Raid Victims"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Regarding your editorial, "More Road Than Raid Victims," it is not only an increase in road accidents which presents a challenge. A proclamation by President Roosevelt declares that the United States is confronted with a rapidly rising accident toll in general which not only takes "a huge toll in life and property," but "definitely hinders our national defense effort. To insure national efficiency we must have maximum safety 24 hours a day—not only at work, but also on the highway, at home, everywhere."

The President does well to call upon the National Safety Council to mobilize its nation-wide resources in leading an intensive campaign for accident prevention and to ask individuals to do their part in preventing wastage of human and material resources through accidents. A. G.

New York

"Barking Birds" of Boston

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Will you please ask someone who knows to give me the name of the barking bird?

The other day while walking along the Fenway, I heard a curious little noise and asked a friend, "What's that?" The reply satisfied my query, "It's a small dog."

But a moment later the supposed dog appeared soaring over a tall tree. It looked like a hawk, and had a companion which also let out an occasional yelp. They were big and black and cumbersome. A policeman said they were fresh-water birds and that there were many near the Mystic River.

Now we have all heard of catfish and catbirds, of seahorses and seacows, of bullfrogs and horseflies, yes, and of bird dogs, but not quite so much of dogbirds.

Boston ANXIOUS INQUIRER

Editor's Note: It has been suggested that the "barking" birds our inquirer heard may have been night herons or crows. But perhaps our readers have heard these or other barking birds and can inform us from their own observation and knowledge.

Don't Keep Motors Running—

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Would it not be a considerable saving to suggest in today's campaign for the conservation of gas to ask drivers not to start their motors until all of the occupants are seated and ready to go? N. H. MATZ

New York

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Beginning to Tear

"The Real France Speaks"

By Edouard Herriot

Former Premier of France and Mayor of Lyons

Excerpts from an article in The American Mercury for September

In her passion for liberty Great Britain gives to her towns the right of self-government, which French centralization often curtailed or suppressed completely. I admired the institutions born of local initiative—the care given the problem of homes for workingmen; the tender regard for children; the desire to take advantage of everything that science has to teach. I verified what I had learned from my reading; what, even in the eighteenth century, Voltaire was describing to the French people—the inviolable attachment of the English to freedom. The feeling was not born in England the same way as in France. In our country it broke out just before the French Revolution. It was carried out in the principles of 1789. At times it has been abolished, but it has always been restored. In Great Britain, love of liberty has its roots in the very depths of the nation's history. It penetrates everything, extends to everything, dominates everything. The King himself places his honor in being the protector of the liberties of every citizen. After this journey, I was completely won over to these principles. . . .

Of my relations with England in my capacity as Mayor, I want to recall just one experience because it reveals so much about the English character.

* * *

I had decided to organize in Lyons a great exposition for the year 1914. Near the end of 1913, I realized that it would be the part of wisdom to insure my enterprise against possible deficit, and decided to apply to Lloyds of London. I took advantage of the short respite that the New Year holiday brought me. When I arrived in London, a friend introduced me to Lloyds and to their director, Mr. Heath. I laid my plans before him. When I saw Mr. Heath smile, I was tempted to excuse myself and withdraw. "Don't go," he said, "I was amused hearing you talk, because every time anyone proposes to me to insure an exposition, he promises wonders, brilliant successes, exceptional profits; and each time I am faced with a deficit. However, that's of no importance. Here is a pencil and a slip of paper. Write down the amount for which you wish to be guaranteed. I will deduct the premium to be paid; then the deal will be closed."

If I remember correctly, I asked for a guarantee of 3,000,000 francs. I promised to pay a premium of 250,000 francs. The whole thing was drawn up in a single sentence—in lead pencil, I repeat—and signed then and there. . . .

"Now then," I said to Mr. Heath, "where shall we go to find a lawyer to transform our contract into a legal document?"

Again he laughed. "Will a lawyer be more honest than we are? Put your slip of paper in your pocket and when you get back home put it into your safe deposit box. And sleep well."

A few months later came the war. My exposition opened at last—late, like all or almost all expositions. But it met with every kind of bad luck. A tempest soaked the buildings; a sudden rising of the Rhone carried away the bridge that led to the fair grounds; strikes raged. What, I wondered, was to become of me? Full of anxiety, I wrote in the autumn to the good Mr. Heath. I had an answer back at once: "I am unable to do anything for you at this moment, because of the concern which the coming of the Zeppelins over London is giving me. Wait just a few days longer."

* * *

Very shortly after arrived from London a Lloyds confidential man, Mr. Prince. In a few hours Mr. Prince had verified my accounts. Then in the elegant flourish with which one offers a flower to a lady he handed me the check which freed me. Early the next morning he left for London. As my City Treasurer was about to deposit the check, he found that in reckoning the exchange Mr. Prince had made a mistake to his own disadvantage of 25,000 francs. I cabled immediately, and immediately I had back an answer: "Give money to a French war charity." The verification of this little story may be found in the archives of the city of Lyons.

Then I realized what it meant—an English signature. . . .

At this point I bring my memories to a close. As will be readily admitted, they represent only a small portion of an official city life covering a period of 35 years. I wanted to show that I was bound and always will be bound to Great Britain and to the United States.

I decided not to allow myself to tell anything about the role I played in the life of the nation. That would be another matter. It would lead me to recall my second visit to the United States in 1933 when I had the privilege of talking with that splendid leader who presides over the Republic, Franklin D. Roosevelt. In him I found combined all the qualities which give a man true nobility: loyalty, justice, courage. I shall never forget the talks we had in the White House. I would not bring this article to a close without addressing to him an expression of my warm admiration, and without sending from the depths of my solitude my greetings to the great people of the United States, where differing opinions may be freely expressed and where every one, whatever his political group, cherishes a respect for the human being and for moral law.

Mirror of World Opinion

Useless Highway Risks

Have you ever driven behind two or three trucks running so close together on a two-lane highway that it is a serious risk, if not an impossibility, to pass them?

Of course you have, and you know that accidents have resulted from efforts to get around just such a string of trucks. . . .

. . . But why pick on the truck drivers when motorists in ordinary passenger cars are equally guilty? Proper spacing between automobiles not only lessens the danger to other drivers wishing to pass, but makes for safety for the drivers in the procession. An automobile traveling at 65 miles an hour, even under the best of conditions, cannot be stopped within 50 or 75 feet, yet it is an everyday experience to see three or four cars in a row traveling at such a speed with no greater space between them. It never seems to occur to the second and third car drivers that any sudden change of pace by the leading car may pile up all of the automobiles. — *Arkansas Democrat*, Little Rock.

The Wide Horizon

Herriot Dares

By Rex Miller

Emergence of Edouard Herriot from what he describes as "the depths of his solitude" is one of the brightest spots in the generally gloomy picture of France today. It recalls the Entente Cordiale with England and gives rise to hopes that a time will come when the Republic may resume its natural alignment and affiliations.

Publicly M. Herriot, three times Premier of France, holder on various occasions of most of the important portfolios of the Republican Government, and all-but-perpetual Mayor of Lyons, has done two quiet but highly significant things. He has gone to a wedding, and he has written a magazine article.

But the wedding, at Vichy, was that of a Deputy's daughter. It was only natural that many Deputies and Senators should put in an appearance as a matter of courtesy. Weddings, funerals and christenings in France are often "political." Now come reports of a secret "rump" Parliament being formed under the leadership of M. Herriot, to oppose the Pétain-Darlan regime.

The other thing M. Herriot has done is to write an article for The American Mercury. As the magazine's editors remark, "it carefully avoids discussion of the current tragedy," and therefore might be considered innocuous. M. Herriot deals largely in pleasant reminiscences of past contacts with Britain and America which he enjoyed.

* * *

Only personal reminiscences! Oddly enough, all these happy memories have to do with England and the United States. One wonders how in Vichy France, even M. Herriot dared write:

> I have been convinced that Great Britain and France are two complementary nations destined together to defend liberty, human individuality, human justice. I believe it today in 1941 just as I believed it in 1906.

[Excerpts from this article are reprinted in an adjoining column.]

M. Herriot, in his enforced retirement from active politics, has obviously lost none of his skill as a statesman and man of letters. His love of music, which led him to write the lives of Beethoven and Chopin, apparently continues unimpaired, for his article is rather like a musical composition. Its theme is calm and placid, but its overtones are tremendous. They throb with all the pent-up vitality of a nation that yearns to pass from servitude to freedom.

Possibly no one but Herriot could have done this thing so well. As President of the Chamber, he is the embodiment of Parliamentarism in France. For years the outstanding leader in the Republic's largest political party—the Radical Socialists, who were neither very radical nor very socialist, but rather liberal—his re-appearance in public will revive memories of happier times. His visits to Russia, his enthusiasm for a United States of Europe, his familiarity with Greece, his services to non-sectarian popular education: all these are qualities that make him the symbol of a way of life that has vanished but must return.

* * *

To me, Herriot always appeared the most sympathetic, from the Anglo-American point of view, of the French statesmen. I think of him as a Gallic Wendell Willkie: a big, hearty, boyish man of exceptionally broad human sympathies. The last time I saw him was in a little private room in a Geneva restaurant where he took lunch with a half dozen of us American newspapermen. When lunch was over, he put an arm around my shoulders and chatted freely. He opened up his heart and told us, with great feeling, but in confidence, of the information the French intelligence services had gained of Germany's detailed plans for an invasion of France. We felt as if he had loaded our pockets with dynamite. If any of us had gone from that room and cabled what he said to our newspapers, there would have been a first-class European crisis.

I can hardly imagine any of Herriot's former colleagues doing this. The cold cynicism of André Tardieu, the Olympian calm of Aristide Briand, the shrewd calculativeness of Pierre Laval, the sheer uncommunicativeness of Edouard Daladier, the urbanity of Paul Reynaud—all stand in sharp contrast to the warmth and simplicity of Edouard Herriot.

Whatever changes the past year may have brought in Herriot, his voice still sounds, to many Americans and many Britishers, like the true voice of France. He has done a courageous thing in an hour when courage is at a premium.

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